THE WEATHER

Showers Monday; Tuesday, cloudy and cooler.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

"KEEP OPEN THE LINES"
"Keeping open the lines of communication" is as necessary in business as in war. Newspaper advertising is the link for maintaining lines of communication with hundreds who can be communicated with in no other way.

VOL. XCV—NO. 121. WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1915 WHOLE NUMBER 13,912.

TERRIFIC STRUGGLE IN EAST PRUSSIA DRAWING WORLD WIDE INTEREST

Two Battles Developing, Outcome of Which May be of a Decisive Nature.

RUSSIANS ARE READY

Other Developments Overshadowed by Intense Situation in Prussia.

London, Feb. 14.— Two big battles, it is believed, already have begun, or will begin soon, on the Russian side of the East Prussian frontier, and on the river Sereth, in Bukowina. The Russians have withdrawn in East Prussia and in Bukowina, in the face of superior German and Austrian armies, to concentrate and come into closer touch with their lines of communication.

The official reports make brief reference to the operations at these two extremes of the Eastern front, but what they do say indicates that the Russians have reached the lines on which Grand Duke Nicholas has decided to give battle.

The rest of the campaign in the East, even the fighting in the Carpathians, is overshadowed by these greater events, on the result of which both sides are staking much.

Germans Claim Victory.

The Germans claim a big victory in East Prussia and the Austrians announce the Russian retirement in Bukowina with elation but apparently Petrograd views these incidents without misgiving.

In the West there has been a continuation of heavy artillery bombardments in which Rheims again has suffered and several infantry attacks in which both sides claim success. From unofficial sources comes the news from St. Mihiel, on the Meuse, which the Germans have held so long, has come under fire of the French guns, which show that the French either have advanced in this region or have brought up heavier guns in an effort to dislodge the Germans.

At sea the weather has been such that naval operations are out of the question. The English coast has been washed by tremendous seas for two days past and many ships have been wrecked and considerable damage has been done at several ports.

A good deal of interest is taken in the coming week's proceeds of the British parliament for tomorrow David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer will make a statement on the financial arrangements between Great Britain, France and Russia and Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, will review the naval situation.

Later in the week debate will be continued on the increases in the cost of the necessaries of life about which a number of meetings have been held throughout the country.

RUSSIAN FLANK NOT IN DANGER

Occupation of Bukowina by Germans Does not Threaten Position.

Petrograd, Feb. 14 (via London).—Russian staff officers today asserted that the occupation of the crown land of Bukowina by Austro-German armies does not menace the Russian flank or the Russian position around Lemburg. The Russians maintain that mountain ranges to the North and South render that section of the country isolated and that the Russian positions in the Beskid range on the south preclude the possibility of a successful attack.

Russian newspapers commenting on recent rumors that the Russians contemplated evacuation of Lemburg have brought denials from the Russian general staff.

The northern and northwestern slopes of the entire Carpathian range are claimed to be controlled by Russian forces, giving them a key to the situation in Eastern Galicia.

The Russians are reported to have taken the offensive at Mesolaborch.

Military authorities admit the possibility of an Austro-German attack on the Russian positions around Przemysl. In the last few days the garrison has made a number of sorties, apparently aimed at breaking the Russian ring and forming a junction with the Austrian main force approaching from Lupkow and Lutoviska. Thus far the sorties, according to Russian sources, have been disastrous. Renewed attempts at aerial reconnoissance also have made by the besieged forces.

In the mountain passed where much fighting at close range is taking place the Germans have produced new fighting machines in the shape of bomb throwers and fire spouters. The bomb throwers hurl a 50-pound bomb 200 or 300 yards. The other contrivance consists of a tube through which a stream of burning oil is forced for a distance of 80 yards and which covers with flame everything it touches. This is employed against bayonet charges.

On the left bank of Vistula river there is evidence that the Germans

(Continued on Page Two.)

GERMAN EMPEROR ASKS CONFERENCE

Ambassador Gerard Invited to Confer With William.

ON THE BATTLE FRONT

Press Reports to That Effect Are Read With Much Interest by Officials of the United States Government at Washington.

Washington, Feb. 14. — Press reports announcing that the German Emperor had invited Ambassador Gerard to confer with him at the battle front were read tonight, with keen interest by officials of the United States government. Aside from the indication that the American note had produced an impression of supreme importance, it was thought the Emperor had decided on a conference so quickly because only four days remain before the German admiralty's proclamation for a submarine campaign on merchant ships goes into effect.

In many quarters here it was supposed that one of the chief purposes of the informal conference was to elicit from the American government some understanding as to its positions regarding shipments of conditional contraband destined to Germany's civilian population. The growing importance of this question was admitted on all sides here, and there is every reason to believe it will be one of the chief points made by the United States in its next communication to Great Britain on the subject of contraband.

The long supplementary reply from the British government to the American note of protest of December 26 had not been transmitted in full tonight, but officials expected a complete copy of it would be ready for their perusal tomorrow.

It became known today that Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, pointed out to Secretary Bryan yesterday that Germany desired to encourage American shipping. This was shown clearly by his government, the ambassador asserted, when shortly after the beginning of the war Germany expressed its willingness to accept the Declaration of London as the law of the seas, applicable during the war.

LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MEETING TO DISCUSS EUROPEAN WAR

Gathering at Charlotte This Week Will Hear Prominent Speakers.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 14. — The European war and its effect on mission work throughout the world will be the chief topic before the fourth general convention of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Southern Presbyterian Church, which will meet here Tuesday for a four days' session.

John R. Mott, chairman of the committee of the World5s Missionary Conference, will present the European situation. Other speakers will include Rev. Egbert W. Smith, Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. W. R. Dodyns, St. Joseph, Mo.; Dr. William Martin, president of Davidson College, North Carolina, and moderator of the General Assembly; J. Campbell White, New York, and other prominent ministers and laymen and missionary representatives in foreign countries.

After the close of the convention here speakers and delegates will go to Dallas, Texas, for a three days' session, beginning February 23rd.

VOTE SELLING TRIALS NOT NEAR COMPLETED

Two Hundred and Two Concluded —Rest Will Take Over Month.

Pikesville, Ky., Feb. 14.—Two hundred and two cases have been disposed of here in trials of 800 men on charges of selling their votes in the last election. Even hundred indictments were returned.

Ninety-six voters have been fined and disfranchised, 19 have been acquitted, 59 have been dismissed on motion of the prosecuting attorney and the other cases called have been referred to the next grand jury for action.

Three women are under indictment charged with selling their votes in a school election.

The trials, which will be resumed tomorrow, are expected to consume a month's more time.

REPOPULATION OF FRANCE

Academy of Moral and Political Science Takes Matter Up.

Paris, Feb. 14.—The problem of repopulation in France is receiving the attention of Academy of Moral and Political Science. Figures in the country during the past 20 years fell from 860,000 to 750,000.

The question was considered so vital that it was suggested that important advantages should be accorded fathers of families having numerous children and it was suggested also that the heads of such families be allowed a recompense.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 14.—The four-story building of Aldrich, Howey & Co., furniture dealers, was destroyed and five other buildings in the retail district were damaged by fire which started late today from an explosion of natural gas. The damage exceeds $100,000.

Four persons were injured by the explosion

CARRANZA TAKES FURTHER ACTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. Library of Congress

Claim Is Alone Authorized to R[illegible] Communications.

OF DIPLOMATIC NATURE

Action Means That Foreign Diplomats Would be Forced to Go to Vera Cruz to Consult Him, Which They Will Not Do.

Washington, Feb. 14. — While no official messages had been received today at the State Department or the Spanish embassy here as to the Spanish government's attitude toward General Carranza's expulsion of its minister from Mexico, press dispatches from Madrid indicating that the matter would be adjusted through diplomatic channels were credited by officials.

Another action of the Carranza government which may cause further complications for the Mexico City diplomatic corps was taken today in the announcement that Carranza is personally solely authorized to receive and pass on diplomatic communications. This may seriously affect the diplomatic activity of American consular agents instructed to deal with the de facto authorities who ever they may be.

The order apparently will make it impossible for diplomatic representatives to deal with the Carranza government except by going to Vera Cruz, which they have been unwilling to do, lest such action be construed as formal recognition.

Appeal a Mistake.

Reports of an appeal by Spain for joint action in Mexico were not regarded here as accurate. Officials pointed out the Spanish government probably would consult the United States before taking such a step. It was believed not unlikely, however, that for the information of the powers of the world Spain would communicate a statement of the circumstances under which the Spanish minister was deported.

On account of the severe censorship established at Vera Cruz by General Carranza, little news of the difficulties of foreign consuls and diplomats has been permitted to reach the United States. It has just been learned, however, that for some time barely courteous relations have been maintained between Carranza and the consuls of Spain and Great Britain at Vera Cruz. Both the consuls incurred Carranza's displeasure, because of their persistency in calling to his attention what they considered unjust aggression toward foreign property.

The American consul at Vera Cruz, W. H. Canada, time and again has made representations to Carranza on the treatment of Spaniards. Recently, he was instructed to say that the Department of State had learned of the shooting of seven Spaniards at Apizaco, and of another at a nearby town, and to point out that a continuation of the policy of executing Spaniards would be regarded with keen displeasure by the United States, which would place personal responsibility on Carranza.

Carranza's Latest Decree.

Carranza's latest decree concerning foreign diplomatic representations was revealed today in a telegram from Rafael Zubaran Capmany, minister of the

(Continued from Page One.)

IMMEDIATE EMBARGO ON WHEAT SHIPMENTS

Urged as Price Reducer by New York Commitee.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of Mayor Mitchell's Committee on Price of Food Makes Report and Urges Action.

New York, Feb. 14.—An immediate embargo on the exportation of wheat to prevent further bread price-increase is recommended in the report of Mayor Mitchell's food committee, submitted by George W. Perkins, chairman, today. The opinion is expressed that if wheat exports continue at the present abnormal rate, the price of bread will soar much higher.

Mayor Mitchell has forwarded the report to President Wilson.

Withholding of wheat by farmers for higher prices and speculation are blamed by Mr. Perkins for high prices.

"In the six months since the war began, 'declares the report. "We have exported may million bushels more than we exported in the preceding 30 months, and the impression is abroad in the land that these large shipments to Europe have more than consumed our surplus and that our present supply is below our actual needs.

"In the judgment of this committee the situation is causing farmers and middle men to hold their wheat and causing all classes of speculators to be confident of higher prices. Your committee feels that the time has arrived for our Federal government to state whether it is in favor of an immediate embargo, and if not what conditions in its opinion would have to arise to justify such action.

"If the government favors an embargo the mere announcement to that effect undoubtedly would bring out at present or at lower prices much wheat which is being withheld."

EFFECT OF WAR ON NON-COMBATANTS

Belgium Has Lost Over 600,000 in Population

ROCKEFELLER REPORT

Commission Sent Out by Rockefeller Foundation to Investigate Effect of Conflict on Non-Combatants Report

New York, Feb. 14.—The war has reduced Belgium's population by about 600,000 and her condition presents a situation without parallel in history, says a report issued tonight by the Rockefeller Foundation from its war relief commission, sent to Belgium last November to investigate the effects of the war on non-combatants.

After detailing how transportation, communication and banking exchange have been destroyed, commerce and industry paralyzed, homes and other buildings laid low, the agricultural districts devasted and the food supply virtually cut off, the report says:

"Yet if one is to understand the Belgian problem, it is perhaps necessary to emphasize not the destitution of a few hundred thousand but the suddenly enforced inactivity of a strong and healthy nation of 7,000,000."

Of the destruction of home and property, the report said:

"We found people living in cellars under the ruins of their homes, in lofts over the cow stalls and saw children that had been born in hen coops and pig sties. In Vis there were 1,200 families. We did not see a dozen houses standing. In Tremelco half of the houses were razed."

Destruction of Stock

The destruction of stock is of greater importance than the destruction of houses, the report declares.

Regarding the agricultural situation, the commission found that autumn planting has been done somehow and that it is conceivable that Belgium may continue to raise most of her own potatoes, fruits and fresh vegetables.

"In France, "said the commission" we found that it was clearly the policy of the German occupation, behind the fighting lines to promote planting of the next crop".

In connection with the destruction of property the report says that no estimates can be obtained but that the total must be enormous.

The commission found that the destruction of tools and implements cannot be established. In smaller places and in some larger towns it appears that nearly all the remaining houses have been looted, the report says.

The collapse of the banking exchange, the commission found to be due to the fact that reserves of coin and negotiable securities were removed in advance of the invasion.

"Modern society obviously has evolved itself around a highly complex mechanism for transport communication and exchange. In Belgium this mechanism has been completely annihilated.

"Commerce and industry are thus at a standstill. The only trades people who do any business are those who sell food or clothing."

In connection with the alleviating influences, the report concludes:

"The disaster is shared by all. The emergency has summoned every courageous virtue into expression. Furthermore the universality of the calamity automatically distributes the burden. There is a general moratorium for the very poor".

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF TORPEDOING OF SHIP

Member of Crew of British Vessel Was American—Arrives at New York.

New York, Feb. 14.—A first hand story of the sinking of the British freighter Ikaria torpedoed by a German submarine January 31 off Havre, was told by Alfred Edwards, a member of the Ikaria's crew who reached here today from Liverpool. Edwards' home is in Philadelphia.

"It was shortly after noon," said Edwards, "when we saw the submarine come to the surface less than a mile distant. Her bow showed the marks U-9.

"The captain of the Ikaria apparently took the war craft for a British or French submarine for he ran up the British flag. It was but a moment before the submarine sank from view.

"The next thing we saw a white shape coming toward us just below the surface. Then there was a crash, a tower of water rose in the aid and the ship keeled over as she rose from the uplift.

"All hands were ordered to the boats, but before we could launch them a second explosion occurred and again the ship was lifted. One of the life boats was damaged and we were compelled to launch a third. We were not molested in our boats.

"When struck we were only 15 miles off Havre, the sea was calm and we put for the coast and were picked up within an hour by a French torpedo boat."

WILL RELEASE WILHELMINA

Representative of Company in Germany Confident of the Outcome.

Berlin, Feb. 14 (via London).—W. L. Brooking, head of the export department of Willitm T. Green & Co., of St. Louis, the concern which chartered the American steamship Wilhelmina to carry food from New York to Germany, declared toda yat Mannheim (Baden) that he fully expected the British government to release the ship. The Wilhelmina is now detained at Falmouth.

Mr. Brooking said the German government had guaranteed that the vessel's cargo would be used only for the civilian population

DEMOCRATS PRESS THE CLOTURE RULE

Administration Forces Begin on That Fight Today.

BUT SIXTEEN DAYS LEFT

If Amendment to the Rules Adopted Passage of Ship Purchase Bill Will Be Made Possible by February 19.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Congress tomorrow will enter on the last 16 days of the Sixty-third session bound in one of the most extraordinary legislative tangles of its history—a tangle so threatening that conservative majority members in the Senate who have respected the hard and fast rules of the deliberate body throughout the years have determined to try to break the fetters of unlimited debate.

Amendments to the rules proposed would end the prolonged Republican filibuster against the government ship purchase bill and permit its passage not later than February 19. Democratic leaders proposed tomorrow to press a cloture rule.

Passage of such a rule, however, seems doubtful as Senate Democrats are far from unanimous on the proposal, notwithstanding that a Democratic caucus agreed to the programme last night. Seven Democrats who revolted against the ship purchase bill remained away from the party conference and others are not satisfied that any cloture rule should be adopted. Such action would be unprecedented in Senate procedure.

Real Fight on House.

While the Senate is fighting out the plan to limit debate, the action on the ship bill itself will remain in the House, where it shifted last week. House Democrats will caucus tomorrow night on the compromise Weeks-Gore ship bill and will probably reach a vote on the bill Tuesday.

Whatever the House does, Republican senators insist they will continue their unrelenting opposition to the ship bill as long as the administration forces keep it before the Senate.

Should the bill be held up in the Senate to pass appropriation bills before March 4, some senators think an extra session may be avoided, but members of Congress generally look for a special session.

The congestion of the big supply measures is unprecedented at a short session of Congress. The Senate has to pass 13 appropriation bills, involving hundreds of millions of dollars for the operation of the government and of these five have not been acted on by the House.

House leaders who pressed the river and harbor will were gratified today over what they regarded as an assurance that Senator Burton probably would not filibuster against this measure in the Senate, as he did last year.

Greenwich, Conn., Feb. 14.—Seymour J. Hyde, a prominent manufacturer and a member of the firm of A. G. Hyde & Sons, of New York, cotton brokers, died at his home here tonight from injuries sustained January 31 when he was thrown from his horse. He was 54 years old.

Lima, Peru, Feb. 14.—The entire cabinet resigned today as a result of the ministerial crisis which became acute at the end of last month when the introduction into conditions of the budget brought about a discussion of the country's finances.

LEGISLATURE IGNORES NEWBERN COURT AFFAIR

Carter-Abernethy Trouble is Quieting Down

Representative Whitford Denies He Intended to Introduce Resolution in House in Interest of the Solicitor.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 14.—Representative Whitford, of Craven, who has been credited with planning to introduce in the Legislature a resolution in the interest of solicitor C. L. Abernethy, in the Judge Carter-Abernethy contempt "affair" says that he knows nothing about it; that he has just returned from Morganton, where he went with a legislative visiting committee from the Legislature and really knows nothing about the affair in the Newbern court and that he has no such resolution and knows nothing of the preparation of one if it exists.

Solicitor Abernethy is expected here tonight and if there is any plan for a move in the Legislature it would come from his side of the trouble. There seems not to be the slightest possibility for the leaders in the Legislature, seriously considering any proposition to take cognizance of the affair.

No one is able to locate anything tangible regarding such a movement and the general disposition is to completely discredit it. L. E. Warren, chairman of the State Democratic committee, who came in from Newbern said that the stir in Newbern has completely quieted and that the general opinion was that the judge and the solicitor were each unintentionally to blame to some extent for the unfortunate developments. But that certainly there is nothing that the Legislature could do in the matter.

BERLIN NEWSPAPER COMMENT IS UNFAVORABLE TO AMERICA INTERVIEW WITH DR. GERARD

Berlin Newspaper Comment Friendly and Otherwise

CLAIM U. S. NOT NEUTRAL

Naval Expert on One Paper Says Washington Government Does Not or Will Not Recognize German Declaration

Berlin, Feb. 14.—via London—Berlin newspapers continue their comment on the American note concerning the German admiralty's sea war zone proclamation. The editorials generally are friendly. Conspicuous exceptions however, are furnished by Die Post and the Tages Zeitung.

"When something does not suit the Yankees," says Die Post, "they are accustomed to adopt as threatening and as frightful a sabre-rattling tone as possible. They reckon that the person thus treated will be frightened and give in. If this does not come to pass, however; if the person thus threatened replies with the strongest expressions and shows that he is not scared and will not let himself be driven into a state of funk, the swaggering Yankees calm themselves soon and quiet down".

Charge of Favoritism

Die Post complains that the United States did not protest against the British declaration of the North sea as war territory "that is to say, they are in benevolent agreement with England, but make a threatening protest against us. If the North American government would show Germany the same neutrality as is shown England, the entire present note with its threatening tone would be superfluous".

Count Ernest Reventlow, the naval expert in the Tages Zeitung, says the request of the United States that ships be searched before further action is taken against them shows "that the people in Washington do not or will not comprehend the meaning of the German measure".

"We have so often demonstrated" Count Revertlow continues, "the impossibility of search that we merely can refer to our earlier remarks. Washington must know this, and therefore the demand of the note for a search and the establishing of identity of neutral merchant men amounts de facto to non-recognition of the German declaration respecting war territory.

The Count repeats the German order, the declaration of which he declares is a considerate warning and adds:

Of Secondary Importance

"Whether it is regarded or protested against is of secondary importance".

"If its consequences are depicted as in excusable" Count Reventlow continues," we may believe that the United States misjudges its ground. The same can be said of the remarkable phrase in the note that the United States will see itself impelled to hold the German imperial government responsible for such action of its naval authorities. One cannot escape the conclusion that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan in their communications with the Mexican pretenders and rebel leaders have accustomed themselves to a tone that is not suitable for communications with the German Empire".

"The only way to preserve the existing relations between the German Empire and the United States," says Count Reventlow in conclusion "is actual American recognition of the German war zone declaration and regard for the warning expressed therein".

The Vossische Zeitung says that while the searching of ships for contraband previously has been the acknowledge procedure the entry of the submarine denotes a new factor in naval warfare.

New Factor in Naval Warfare

"The submarine," it says, "runs a risk against armed merchantmen. England has armed its merchantmen and advised them to carry false flags.

"Shall Germany in the face of such treacherous measures throw down her arms because an American ship might possibly be wrongly torpedoed? The American note demands nothing else.

"We desire to protect neutral commerce in the future as in the past, but we do not wish that neutrals carry on trade with England in certain articles".

The protection of neutrals, the Vossische Zeitung continues, will be possible only if neutrals take care that their flag is respected by Great Britain.

The Lokal Anzeiger points out that only the United States among all the neutral countries has protected against the German declaration of a naval war zone. It admits the friendly nature of the note, but says:

"All this cannot alter the fact that we must characterize the standpoint of the note as a mistaken one, since it does not take into consideration the naval situation as it has developed without Germany's fault and since a much sharper note should long ago have been sent to the British government".

Germany's Course not Changed

The Kreuz Zeitung declares that Germany's course will not be influenced by the American note.

"Although the note demands inviolability of American citizens," the newspaper adds, "it is to be hoped this demand will not be extended to them if they are on board English ships. If, as reported, the Lusitania's passengers begged the Captain to hoist the American flag Washington cannot wonder if this flag is not respected".

The Hamburger Nachrichten says that nobody can demand that German warships expose themselves to destruction through consideration for neutrals.

'American merchant men, "the Nachrichten continues, "retain their right to sail in the specified waters or to avoid them. If Washington assumes that the

(Continued on Page Two.)

German Paper Publishes Interview With Dr. Gerard

NO CAUSE FOR TROUBLE

Scandinavian Paper Says Hostilities Between Germany and United States Not an Impossibility—Hopes Germany Yields

Berlin, Feb,14—via London—The National Zeitung today published an interview with James W. Gerard, American ambassador to Germany, concerning the American note relative to neutral shipping in the sea war zone recently created by Germany. The ambassador was reported as saying the note is couched in such conciliatory and friendly terms that he did not doubt it would have favorable result. He expressed regret at the sharp tone of some of the American and German newspapers, but said he was sure this would not disturb friendly relations of the two countries.

'Why should Germany and the United States wage war on each other?" Dr. Gerard asked the interviewer. "There is not the slightest question of a conflict between them. Their interests oppose each other no where in the world".

The ambassador is also reported as asking how should such a war be waged since neither belligerent could engage the other effectively because of their geographical positions.

Asked concerning the attitude of German-Americans, Ambassador Gerard is reported as having answered:

Are Americans First

"People in Germany are too readily disposed to believe that German-Americans would be first Germans and then Americans.

American citizens of Germany birth first and foremost Americans and the same spirit is true of Irish-Americans"

When asked concerning the sale of weapons to the Allied powers the ambassador called attention to the provision of the Hague convention which permited this. He expressed inability to understand why, after six months of war, the United States should now be reproached because of the sale of war munitions, when no objection had been raised as to its legality before.

"Recently" said Ambassador Gerard, "the feeling appeared to be gaining ground in the United States that the sale of munitions was "not fair" but he contended if the sharp tone of the German attacks upon this subject continued, there was danger that this feeling would be nipped. However, he is quoted by the newspaper as saying public opinion in America naturally was most concerned by the possibility of an American ship being sunk by submarines.

SCANDINAVIA UNEASY

Many Ships Headed for Denmark—See Possibility of Another War

London, Feb, 14.—The Copenhagen Politiken commenting on the American note to Germany is quoted in a dispatch from the Danish capital to the Exchange Telegraph as saying that America is acting with all the energy which might be expected and her note contains a warning so grave that war between Germany and the United States can no longer be regarded as an impossibility.

"President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan" the Politiken says, "are peace-loving men, but public opinion in America and anti-German sentiment may drive them farther than they desire".

The newspaper continues:

"America stands to win a lot merely by confiscating German ships now interned in American harbors. Germany has everything to loss, and it is earnest ly to be hoped that the American warning will not be without the desired effect in Berlin."

Further dispatches say the German warning to neutral shipping has caused anxiety and suspense in Scandinavia as there are 150 steamers coming from over the seas.

Denmark is expecting 62 vessels from the United States loaded with grain and fodder.

The Scandinavian shipping conference, it is said, discussed the question of co-operation between the United States and Scandinavia, but the positions were so different that a combination was impossible.

"EYE-WITNESS" SERIES

German Papers Publish Accounts of Recent Battles on Land and Sea

Berlin, Feb, 14.—German newspapers have commenced the publication of a series of "eye-witness" articles on naval affairs, written by Otto Von Gottberg, the well known author.

Of the battle of January 24th in which the German cruiser Bluecher was sunk, Von Gottberg, writing from interviews with participants, mostly officers says the German squadron was made up of the first class cruisers Bluecher, Seydlitz, Derfflinger, and Moltke and smaller cruiser, Kolberg Stralsund, Graudenz, and Rostock of which the last two were not engaged in the actual fighting, and torpedo craft.

The Kolberg was the first to sight the enemy, a small British cruiser accompanied by destroyers. The Kolberg immediately opened fire and noted that several of her shells made good hits. The Kolberg received two British shots, neither of which did much damage, but three men were killed and two wounded.

While the Kolberg steamed ahead to close with the enemy her sister cruiser, the Stralsund, steaming farther to the right and a long distance ahead of the squadron, sighted the main body of the British fleet and signalled. "Eight large

(Continued on Page Eight.)

SEGREGATION BILL TO BE INTRODUCED TODAY

Farmers' Union Measure Is Ready For Legislature

Bill for Land Segregation Between the Races Product of Conferences Among Officials, Legislators and Lawyers.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 14.—The Farmers' Union measure for land segregation between the races has been put into final shape and will be introduced Monday. This is the information given out by Mr. C. C. Wright, of the executive committee of the State and National Farmers' Union organizations. President H. Q. Alexander left yesterday, after approving the final draft of the bill, and will return this week to take up the fight in its behalf. In speaking of the matter, Mr. Wright said:

"The bill as presented is the result of a continued series of conference and consultations with some of the best legal talent the Commonwealth affords, and it is believeu that a thoroughly safe and constitutional plan has been devised. The chief aim, of course, is to enable white communities whose people wish them to stay white to provide that in future no further land shall be sold to persons of a different race. The object is to prevent such persons becoming permanent and immovable residents and does not interfere with a man's having servants or tenants of a different race. At the same time conflict with the Federal constitution is avoided by providing that no race shall segregate to its exclusive future ownership a greater part of the State's land area than its proportion of the total population, and that the vested rights of present owners or lessees in any district shall not be interfered with. The measure also has the advantage that it will be passed upon by the people themselves. It is proposed as an extension to the powers of the State Legislature and therefore passed upon as an additional section of that part of the constitution which defines the powers of the General Assembly.

"The Farmers' Union, representing the organized white farmers of the State, is vigorously advocating and demanding this legislation. The plan was unanimously approved at the State Farmers' Union meeting in Shelby in 1913 and emphatically reaffirmed by the State meeting in Greenville last November. There has been some impatience on the part of the Farmers' Union men about the delay in getting the bill introduced, but this has been occasioned simply by the necessity for conferences with legislators, Farmers' Union officials, and some of the foremost legal authorities in the State.

"I believe the bill when introduced will be found to avoid practically all the objections that have been urged, and there should be no refusal of the demand of the organized white farmers for a vote upon this question."

TERRIFIC STRUGGLE DRAWING WORLD WIDE ATTENTION

(Continued from Page One.)

are regrouping their forces and they evidently are preparing a new attack in that region.

BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES

French Statement Says Artillery Fire on Towns Still in Progress.

Paris, Feb. 14.—The following communication on the progress of the war was issued by the French war office this afternoon:

"In Belgium—The bombardments of Nieport Les Bains, of our trenches in the Dunes and of the city of Ypres continued. Our artillery delivered a counter bombardment on the enemy's batteries.

"From the Lys to the Aisne there were intermittent cannonades. Near Noulette a detachment of the enemy which attempted to advance upon our trenches was stopped short by the fire of our infantry.

"In Champagne there has been quite intense activity on the part of the enemy's artillery upon our front before Rheims. The city has been again bombarded. Our fire upon the German trenches appears to have accomplished good results.

"From the Argonne to the Moselle the day was calm.

"In Lorraine German forces moved against those of our advanced elements which occupy the signal station of Xon, northeast of Pont-A-Mousson. The results of the battle are not yet known.

"In Alsace the enemy has taken the offensive through the valley of the Lauch with two columns, advancing along the north and south banks of the river. The march of these troops is reported to have been delayed and impeded by our ski patrols. They are now in contact with our most advanced line.

"A violent snow storm is raging in the Vosges."

SERBIANS ARE OUTNUMBERED

Albanians Break Through Line and Drive Serbian Forces Back.

Paris, Feb. 14.—A Havas telegram from Nish says the following statement was given by the Serbian government today:

"Yesterday large numbers of Albanians broke through our lines, crossing the frontier in the Department of Prisrend. Before superior forces of the enemy our troops, as well as the municipal authorities were forced to retreat.

"The Albanians continue to advance in the direction of Zapod, Topoliana and Glaviotchitz.

"The enemy cut telephone and telegraph communications."

Are Still Advancing.

London, Feb. 14.—A large force of Albanians has crossed the Serbian frontier into the Department of Prizrend, forcing the Serbian troops and local authorities to withdraw, according to a Reuter dispatch from Nish, Serbia. The Albanians, the message reads, continue to advance.

GERMAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Reports Advantages on Western Front —Town Is Taken by Troops

Berlin, Feb 14.—(By wireless to London) The official statement issued today by the German army headquarters says:

"To the north of Pont-A-Mousson we took the village of Norroy from the French and we also captured Hill No. 365, situated to the west of that village. Two officers and 151 men were taken prisoners.

"In the Vosges we stormed Wilsen and Oberseigern, where we took 135 prisoners.

"In the eastern theatre: On the other side of the East Prussian frontier our operations are taking the course we anticipated.

"In Poland, on the right bank of the Vistula, our troops are making progress in the direction of Racionz.

"In Poland, on the left bank of the Vistula, there is no change to report".

SOCIALISTS IN MEETING

Representatives From Allied Nations Discuss International Situation.

London, Feb. 14.—Representative Socialists of the Allied countries, met in London today under the presidency of James Keir-Hardie, Socialist member of parliament from Merthier Tydfil to discuss the international situation.

The subject of peace was not discussed as the delegates had decided that "no hope for peace could be entertained until German militarism was crushed."

Resolutions were passed demanding that Belgium be liberated and compensated, that the creation of Poland shall be settled in accordance with the wishes of the Polish people, "either in the sense of autonomy in the midst of another state or in that of complete independence, and that throughout, from Alsace-Lorraine to the Balkans, those populations that have been annexed by force shall receive the right freely to dispose of themselves."

The resolution also declares that while the Allied Socialists have resolved to fight until victory is achieved, they have resolved "to resist any attempt to transfer this defensive war into a war of conquest."

VIENNA STATEMENT

Situation in Russian Poland and West Galicia Remains Unchanged.

Vienna, Feb. 14 (via London, Feb. 15).—The official statement issued tonight follows:

"The situation in Russian Poland and West Galicia remains unchanged. On the part of our battle front, in the Dukla sector, against which a vigorous Russian attack was made, we threw back the enemy and also the Siberian troops from two dominating heights and stormed a village near Viskooz.

"Equally successful was an attack by the allied Germans and Austrians i nthe Middle Carpathian woods, where we captured from the enemy heights over which there had been much fighting. Yesterday we took 970 prisoners.

"In Southwest Galicia and Bukowina we have won victories. Southwest of Nadworna the enemy was repulsed. We captured the heights to the north of Delatyn, taking many prisoners."

WILL RENEW OFFENSIVE

Million Men Busy Preparing for New Move by Germans in Alsace.

Paris, Feb. 14.—Refugees expelled from Alsace-Lorrain declare the Germans are making extraordinary preparations to resume the offensive in that region. They declare that more than 1,000,000 men are being assembled along the Rhine and that formidable entrenchments are being prepared. Every village is reported to have been prepared to sustain a siege.

All inhabitants whose German sympathies are doubtful, refugees say, are being expelled and every person showing inquisitiveness is sent into Germany.

TROUBLE WITH CHURCH

French Paper Says Belgium Breaks Relations With Roman Representative

Paris, Feb, 14.—The Matin today printed under reserve a statement that the Belgian government recently broke off all relations with Monsignor Jean Tacci Porcelli, papal nuncio at Brussels, alleging that he gave a dinner to the Germans at the palace of the nunico at the time of the Cardinal Mercier incident.

The statement in the Matin later brought forth a note from the Belgian legation here which said:

"Certain rumors intimating that strained relations existed between the papal ambassador and the Belgian government are absolutely unfounded".

ARTILLERY IN WEST

French Official Statement Says Big Guns do Most of Fighting

Paris, Feb, 14.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"From the sea to the Meuse infantry action is reported. There have been artillery duels in Belium between the Oise and the Aisne and in Champagne.

"In Lorraine, in the region of Pont-A-Mousson we have delivered a counter attack against the enemy, who had occupied Norey and who had gained a foothold on a neighboring height. The engagement continued.

"No late advices have been received respecting operations in the Valley of the Lauch in which advance posts are engaged."

SEIZE DOMESTIC OATS

Germany Will Expropriate all Except Seed Oats and Feeding Grain

Berlin, Feb 14—(By London) Bundesrath today decided to expropriate all domestic sctocks of oats, except seed oats and grain necessary for fodder for horses. The order becomes effective February 16th.

The Bundesrath also raised the maximum price of oats by 50 marks ($12.50) per metric ton.

The action of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, in expropriating domestic stocks of oats in a further step in the German government's policy of conserving the food supplies. On January 26 the Federal council ordered the seizure of all corn, wheat and flour.

BAYONET CHARGE ON SKIS.

French Soldiers Cut Off by German Charge Into Trenches.

Geneva, via Paris, Feb. 14. — What is said to be the first bayonet charge on skis during the present war was made yesterday in the Vosges. Forty Alpine chasseurs with two officers, cut off by the Germans, were ordered to surrender. They refused and charged down the snow covered slope on their skis into the German trenches where a terrible struggle took place before the French soldiers were overcome.

BATTLE IN THE AIR.

German Zeppelin and Three French Airships Fight for Forty Minutes.

Geneva, via Paris, Feb. 14. — A thrilling battle between a Zeppelin and three French aeroplanes was witnessed yesterday by thousands of German and French troops at Mauhelsen.

The Zeppelin was sailing toward Belfort when it met the aeroplanes flying much lower. The conflict lasted for about 40 minutes, both sides keeping up a continuous fire. The aeroplanes struggled to reach a higher level which would place them above the dirigible, and had almost succeeded when the Zeppelin retired at great speed.

Paris, Feb. 14.—A company of infantry entered some German trenches found there a French motor captured in 1870 and which had been used with great effectiveness in the present struggle.

CARRANZA TAKES FURTHER ACTION

(Continued on Page Two.)

interior, to Eliseo Arredondo, local representative of Carranza. It said:

"The irst chief of the Constitutionalist army has been apprised that persons of divers nationalities, styling themselves confidential or consular agents of foreign governments, without really being so, and other persons styling themselves representatives of foreign colonies, or large foreign interests established in Mexico, pretend to make representations, address communications and treat directly about matters of an international character, with the different leaders of the Constitutionalist army.

"This tends to disrupt unity in the Constitutionalist government, and to belittle the authority of the first chief. It is the purpose of this government to comply with its international duties, affording just protection under the laws to all foreign persons and interests, and this can only be done properly through the appropriate authorities.

"Military leaders before whom such representations may be made must confine themselves to informing the representatives of foreigners that they should take such matters up directly, with the first chief of the Constitutionalist army.

General Villa's Washington agency tonight gave out a message from the northern chieftain describing the capture of Guadlajara, second largest city in Mexico.

Villa reported he was pursuing the enemy, which had been engaged again at Bajacuran.

In the state of San Luis Potosi Villa reported his troops under Col. Serrabia defeated 2,000 men under General Acosta.

BERLIN NEWSPAPER COMMENT FRIENDLY

(Continued from Page One.)

Admirality's declaration will not be executed unsparingly, it fundamentally deceives itself.

Too Juristic Standpoint

The Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"Emphasis is laid on friendly intentions. The repeated recital of intentions to do away with difficulties permit of the hope that Washington desires to preserve good relations with Germany and will give due weight to the German standpoint after renewed explanations.

"The note assumes a too formal and juristic standpoint regarding German justification in eventually destroying neutral ships and follows the line of argument of the English manner of reasoning, which unfortunately has become second nature. The American government gives too little weight to the difficult conflict in which Germany finds itself, whereas no vital interest of the United States is threatened. The way out of the difficulty is opened by the United States protest against British misuse of flags. As for the rest Germany must maintain its stand."

DIARY OF A BOY SCOUT

British Paper Publishes Unique Piece of Literature—Gives New Side.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 14.—The diary of a boy scout, published in the Manchester Guardian, is an interesting piece of juvenile literature and describes more clearly than has hertofore been done some of the work the scouts are doing.

"H—— and I have complete charge of 16 miles of coast," the young adventurer boasts in telling of his life in an isolated bungalow on the North Shore on the lookout for hostile cruisers and aircraft or the signaling of spies. He tells of sleeping on the table on a pile of overcoats until midnight, when the two boys went on duty.

Some paragraphs from the diary read:

"Had a very decent night. Received messages about the Zeppelin road as H—— and I were alone we had a rather exciting time. We called the military, as instructed, and our six-hour watch passed like a few minutes.

"The lookout box in which I am now writing is a small place, about five feet by eight, with windows on three sides, which look out to the sea. It has a stove, cupboard, various telephones, signals, revolvers, rifles, clocks, telescopes, etc. H—— has now the revolver round his waist. He is, of course, on duty outside. He comes in every few minutes, passing remarks on the night.

"Friday—It is now midday, and H— and I have just come off duty. We have had a very interesting morning. Two government patrol boats have passed quite close to us, also two tugs towing a big salvage crane, which in turn was towing a derelict. Life here is great; you have no idea how important and 'bossy' we feel when on watch, because even the soldiers come to us every hour to know if we have any messages or orders. The 'rug-outs, 'trenches,' 'guns,' along the coast are simply glorious; really I'm in my element. We are on very good terms with the soldiers—so good, in fact, that when we said it was a bit cold in our bungalows the lieutenant asked for blankets, and the men, I believe offered 50, ten of which were accepted. I have now four blankets and greatcoat, also a ground sheet and camp bed, and I really sleep as well here as I do at home, the only difference being that I find no difficulty in getting up when called, at all hours of th enight or day. We get a 36-hour rest, 'stand-off' (nautical expression), every fifth day.

"I have charge of the log, and it practically takes up all my spare time, because we are on twelve hours and off twelve. But the log-book promises to be a very interesting volume when completed if I keep up on the same lines as I have begun. Yesterday morning I had the job of cleaning all the rifles, revolvers, sword-ticks, and leather work for the coast guards and got complimented on the way in which I did it (so I suppose I always shall have the job). Thsi is the advantage (?) of being a thorough workman (please tell father this).

"This is a rotten, flat, and uninteresting coast, although the surf on the reefs (of which there are plenty) makes a very pretty picture. It is a fine place for landing 'Germhuns' if they knew where to come; but all the nice landing places are jolly well guarded. Yesterday two of my fellow 'mud-diggers' came back in a very excited and breathless condition—they said they had found a mine washed ashore. It turned out to be an old boiler off a ship."

NATIONAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ANALYZED

By Republican National Committeeman Wm. Barnes.

Explains Why He Retired from Republican State Committee and Gives His Ideas of "Evil That Beset" Country.

Albany, N. Y. Feb. 14.—An analysis of national economic conditions and of recent political history formed the subject of a speech delivered at the annual dinner of the Albany County Republican organization Thursday by William Barnes, member of the Republican National Committee from New York. Mr. Barnes explained why he retired from the Republican State Committee. He gave his ideas regarding the "evil that besets the country."

"America," he said, "is suffering from confusion of ideals in that the natural spiritual aspiration of the race has expressed itself in recent thinking in materialistic form, without accepting natural law, that must govern materialistic things. The proposal for a minimum wage by statute is the best example I know of this particular kind of erroneous thinking.

"Such false methods of accomplishing a good result invite unnecessary materialistic disaster, thus crushing the uplift of the spirit, which secures its quality only because of its superiority.

"This error has taken its most unfortunate form in the popular misconception of the meaning of wealth, and in placing upon government responsibilities and burdens impossible for it to bear effectively. The attempt to capitalize the religious instinct of the human race into a political asset has been the method used by the ambitious for power from the beginning of organized human society. Through the credulity of the race, through its love of the mysterious, through its devotion to the unknowable, the progress of real democracy has been impeded by those who would exploit it, not necessarily, though frequently, for financial gain, but for the exercise of vanity or power.

"Our present government at Washington, whatever may be the integrity of the motives of the President, which I do not impugn, has been under the influence of fallacious economic ideas; and so has violated that American policy of protection, which properly explained, means that each tariff schedule should be so high that no American industry can be destroyed by foreign competition, and so low that no American industry can, through it, secure abnormal profits.

"This is the economic mistake which has been made. Assault upon wealth, as such, is an assault upon the power to produce. Power to produce means employment: The lack of it, idleness, which, if long continued, means starvation.

"The second error is the confusion of the ideal of democracy, which is liberty, with the pursuit of efficiency. The tendency of recent legislation to establish efficiency through irresponsibility is an assault upon democratic institutions. Inefficiency has been assailed as the evil, The remedy proposed has been the injection of a theory destructive of democratic principles through the attempt to apply them fallaciously, in aid of a kind of efficiency which makes for the servile and not the democratic state."

Mr. Barnes said that his ideas of the place the Republican party should occupy "to withstand the political errors of the time," were based upon firm beliefs. The American Republic, he said, was based upon the rock of Individualism. He found fault with "a tendency in American thought to deny Democracy, by approaching government from the angle of common welfare as antagonistic to individual welfare." This tendency , he added, "was most popularly voiced by a peripatetic accelerator and party leader, Mr. Bryan," President Roosevelt, he asserted, "publicly expressed ideas so consonant with those which Mr. Bryan advanced that he was depicted in the press of the country as having stolen Mr. Bryan's clothes."

The National Committee reviewed the Republican ante-convention struggle of 1912. When the year 1914 came, he went on, "It was clear to me that we had relinquished nothing of the contention which we had made in 1912, and the issue for which we had battled had become more clear, no candidate for Governor, Senator or state office who had accepted the Rooseveltian propaganda of 1912 could be nominated by the Republicans."

Therefore, he continued, prior to the primary election, he announced that he would not again accept the chairmanship of the state committee or retain membership in it. "Had I remained in the responsible position at the head of the party organization of the state after the victory which was certain to come, the entire purpose for which I had been contending might have lost its quality. It would have been charged that my desire was for power and not for the maintenance of the principles for which I had insisted that the Republican party should contend; that my purpose was to build up a party organization through the aid of patronage, prestige, and the occupancy of official station on the part of friends; to reestablish myself for personal purposes in the future; possibly to attempt unduly to influence legislation or the acts of the Governor, or to use one against the other, through the exercise of functions, real or imaginary, that no man should possess. Therefore I retired."

WHAT ITALY NEEDS FROM AMERICAN SIDE

Wilson Receives Cablegram Telling What Can Be Sold There From Here.

Washington, Feb. 14.—President Wilson was informed today in a cablegram received from the American consulate in Milan that "Italy needs 1,000,000 tons of American coal, 300,000 tons of steel, hundreds of thousands of tons of American goods," and that "American can get the entire trade permanently."

"Beg government furnished ships," the cablegram addel.

GENERAL STAFF CAPTURED

Austro-Hungarian Forces Reported to Have Taken Russians.

Berlin, Feb. 14 (by Wireless to Sayville).—The Budapest Daily Newspaper Azest says Austro-Hungarian troops entered Radautz in Bukowina so unexpectedly that all members of the Russian general staff were captured.

The commanding Russian general, the newspaper adds, committed suicide

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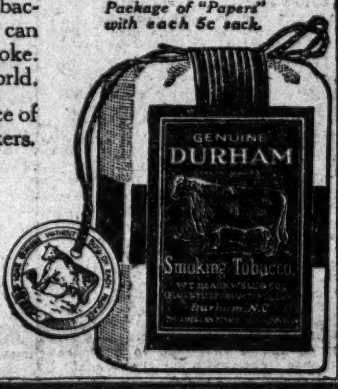

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SPORTS

SOUTH SOON TO GREET HOST OF BALL PLAYERS

Training Season to Open Within Two Weeks.

All of Twenty-Four Clubs Comprising Three Major Leagues Have Completed Arrangements for 1915 Season of Try-Out.

New York, Feb. 14. — Within the next three weeks more than 700 baseball players will be scattered through the south and southwest, training for the annual pennant races of the National, American and Federal Leagues. With the gathering of veterans and recruits the baseball situation will pass through another stage of the progress which marks the annual seasons of the national sport. Magnates, league executives and legal authorities will give way to the player so far as popular interest is concerned, and the coacher's cries silence the wrangling of rival combinations.

While a majority of the twenty-four clubs composing these three leagues have selected their spring training camps and set the dates for the reporting of players, there is still a possibility that two or three may alter their plans at the last moment. As the lists stand at present, however, the South Atlantic states will be the scene of the greatest activity. Georgia will quarter six clubs within her borders, while Florida will entertain five. Texas has been named by four clubs as the State wherein to prepare for the 1915 campaign. Mississippi, Arkansas and Virginia claim two each, while California, Cuba, Kentucky and North Carolina will have at least one squad training within their boundaries during the month of March.

The list, arranged by leagues, showing the city or town where the training camp will be located, is as follows:

National League.

Boston, Macon, Ga.; New York, Marlin Springs, Tex.; St. Louis, Hot Wells, Tex.; Chicago, Tampa, Fla.; Brooklyn, Daytona, Fla.; Philadelphia, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Pittsburg, Dawson Springs, Ky., and Hot Springs, Ark.; Cincinnati, Alexandria, Va.

American League.

Boston, Hot Springs, Ark.; Philadelphia, Jacksonville, Fla.; Washington, Charlottesville, Va.; Detroit, Gulfport, Fla.; St. Louis, Houston, Tex.; Chicago, Paso Robles, Cal.; New York, Savannah, Ga.; Cleveland, San Antonio, Tex.

Federal League.

Indianapolis, Valdosta, Ga.; Chicago, Shreveport, Miss.; Baltimore, Southern Pines, N. C.; Buffalo, Athens, Ga.; Brooklyn, Brown's Wells, Miss.; Kansas City, Brunswick, Ga.; Pittsburg, Augusta, Ga.; St. Louis, Havana, Cuba.

PLENTY OF BASEBALLS FOR MAJOR AND MINOR LEAGUES

No Foundation for Report of Scarcity of Proper Covering Material.

New York, Feb. 14.—Manufacturers of baseball supplies are laughing at a report which has gained circulation to the effect that the national sport will be seriously handicapped next season due to an insufficient number of baseballs for major and minor league use. According to the report the hide of the Siberian pony was the only leather suitable for baseball covers and since the war had shut off this supply of skins the world's series might have to be played next October with defective balls if played at all.

Investigation showed that plain every-day American horse hide is the only skin used for covering baseballs and that there is the usual supply in sight. This hide does not stretch or sag under the impact of bat and has always proved satisfactory. "Perhaps," remarked one manufacturer, "the Siberian pony skin would stand up better under the batting of "Ty" Cobb or Jake Daubert but for the average hitter of the major and minor leagues American horsehide can stand his lustiest belts and come back for more. In fact, if what some of the club managers tell me about their batters is true ordinary wrapping paper would sustain the strain of the pummeling."

TWENTY-EIGHT PRIZES DRAWN FOR NAT. TENNIS CHAMP.

Former Title Holders Sustain Their Reputation in Indoor Doubles

New York, Feb. 14.—Twenty-eight prizes were drawn here today for the National Indoor Tennis championship doubles. On the top are F. C. Zehrman, a German and former partner of Froitzheim and Kreuzer; W. C. Grant, joint holder of the title with G. C. Shafer, who has a new partner in E. H. Whitney of Boston; A. S. Cragin and King Smith, regimental champions and Karl Behr and T. R. Pell. The lower half includes V. C. Arguimbau, the Australian, and P. C. Love, British player, who have paired; A. H. Hyde and H. Nickerson; Count Selm and George Aranyi, an Australian-French team; G. F. Touchard and W. M. Washburn, Eastern winner and E. S. Prentice and C. F. Watson, Jr.

The doubles will start tomorrow.

BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

Teams from Murchison National and Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.

Wednesday night of this week, on the alleys of the Carolina Bowling Alley Co., teams repescenting the Murchison National Bank and the Wilmington Savings & Trust Co., will bowl an interesting tournament of five games for the championship of these two organizations. The public is cordially invited and as both teams are in good practice and members are excellent bowlers, the contest will be watched with interest.

An increasingly large number of office men are now taking advantage of the healthful recreation afforded at the alleys, and the sport is becoming very popular indeed.

TRINITY BASKETBALL SCRUBS SUCCESSFUL

Trinity College, Durham, N. C., Feb. 13.—The Trinity scrub basketball team returned to the college this morning from a short three game trip. The first game of the trip was played with the Elon College "sculls" on February 10, resulting in a victory—34 to 21—for the Trinity players. Ferell, Matton, Lilly, Patton, Bunting, Swann, Richardson, LeGrande and Hawfield—all of the "scrubs"—took part in this game.

On the following day the Winston-Salem High School team lost to the Methodists, and the last game of the excursion was taken from Winston-Salem Y. M. C. A., last night, by the score 34—26.

MANDOT-DUNDEE MATCH RESULTED IN A DRAW

New Orleans, Feb. 14.—Joe Mandot of New Orleans and Johnnie Dundee of New York, light weights, fought twenty fast rounds to a draw here this afternoon.

WILSON POLITICAL POT IS BOILING SIX WEEKS EARLY

Business Men Plan to Put Out Ticket for Municipal Offices.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wilson, Feb. 14. — Notwithstanding the fact that the municipal election is six weeks away, the local political pot is getting pretty near the boiling point. Candidates are announced from every ward for members of the board of commissioners and there is every indication that none of them will suit the business men. Already steps have been taken for a mass meeting of interested tax payers who will nominate a business administration ticket. The men who are at work on the proposition have not taken an active part in politics, but give as their reason the fact that the proposed issuance of over $300,000 in improvement bonds demands the election of business men on the board. With one exception, every member of the present board is actively engaged in a canvass for re-nomination. Three candidates are announced for Mayor. The present incumbent, Mr. C. P. Dickinson, has served two terms and is a candidate for re-election, and Mr. E. F. Kilgste, defeated for the nomination two years ago, is again making the race. Opposed to both of them is Dr. H. R. Hoover, who has publicly announced his platform of one plank, the resignation of the chief of police, Mr. J. A. Wiggs, who has made a bitter fight since his appointment against blind tigers, gamblers and other lawbreakers. Looking at the situation at this early date, it is evident that a warm campaign will occupy the minds of the people.

Bordeaux via Paris, Feb. 14—4 P. M. Sarah Bernhardt underwent an operation for an affection of the knee today. Mr. Bernhardt had been suffering severely for many months and it is belived the operation will effect a complete cure.

THE STORY OF RED SPRINGS

Thriving Robeson Town is Modern Characterization of the Determination of the Scot to Hang to His Traditions and the School.

(Bion H. Butler in News and Observer.)

Within a few days, if it has not already arrived a bill will reach the Legislature asking the transfer to Hoke county from Robeson county, a narrow strip of land that runs along the boundary between the two counties, giving to Hoke county Red Springs and an extension of rural country from McNatt's station to Floral College, the strip reaching practically across the lower end of Hoke county. This narrow strip has been an agitated land since Hoke county was formed, and for that matter before,for before Hoke was created an ambition to form North Robeson county had been very active. Much diplomacy and considerable flank work and struggling in the trenches were necessary before the peaceful separation of Hoke was finally arranged and as in all other human affairs there was an aftermath.

Red Springs is only a dozen miles from Raeford and is twice that far from Lamberton, the capital of Robeson, and a lot of Red Springs folks wanted to go with Hoke when the new county was formed. But Robeson opposed the new county so vigorously that it could only be set off by taking a limited territory. The Hoke advocates took what was in sight and concluded to get more when they could. Red Springs agreed to stay in Robeson as they apparently could not get out ,and to make another effort later. The members of the Legislature from the territory embraced by Hoke consented to take what they could get, and so the county was made, hands were shaken over the boundary, the heavens smiled, and Robeson gave Hoke a blessing and they parted.

But when the McMillans and the McCallums and the McLeods and the rest of them from Red Springs go over to Raeford and foregather with the McLaughlins and the McIvers and the McNeills, and then go back home and figure that they are of the same family but live in different houses a homesickness manifests itself, and something that looks like "Clanna nan Gaidhael ri Guillibh a chiele,' 'and means something like stick together, and then the Red Springs Scotch want to get into the Scotch county of Hoke.

I like to get down and mix up with these old Scotch folks, for I was a boy in a Scotch Presbyterian community in Pennsylvania, and when I get among a new bunch of them there is a continual sense of being at home, and a feeling that presently up the street may come old Roderick McDonald, or Archie McCullough, or Scott McClellan, or some of the others who have long ago left for the unknown country. As I recall in our early days among our old Scots if those persistent fellows wanted anything they generally went after it, and if they had to go more than once, they went but they usually got it before they quit.

So I reckon Red Springs will arrive at the Hoke county door one of these days and knock and say, "We have come with the family and the cattle and the rest of the things and we have come to stay".

But this is merely an incident in the shifting political geography of the State. Back of it is the story and the lesson. Red Springs is a new town. It is a modern characterization of the determination of the Scot to hang to his traditions and the school. Before the Queen's Museum had been chartered in Charlotte just previous to the revolution, Rev. David Caldwell, the young Presbyterian coming down from Princeton, had opened in Guilford county in 1767, his school, which served as academy, college, theological seminary and better, as the foundation on which to build a growing system of education in the State, and to start a remarkable number of young men on the road to useful lives in the various professions and callings.

Beginnings of the College

Some eighteen years ago the Presbyterians of the Cape Fear country arrived at the place where they thought they could establish a Presbyterian college for young women, and with all of that confidence in their powers to get what they want they selected Red Springs as the site of the institution they planned, and they commenced work. One of the things that compel the admiration of these people is the satisfied way in which they undertake to carry out what they have set as the objective.

Red Springs College commenced with a little wooden building and a few thousand dollars. The main thing is that it commenced. It had not progressed very fair until it found Dr. Charles G. Vardell, a Davidson man, and Princetonian, and it was a happy find, for Dr. Vardell came to Red Springs with a clear vision, and the proper amount of backbone to take hold a a job that shrdluetaoiSHRDLL hold of a job that to the average man would have appeared about as inviting as that of old Sisyphus who struggled day after day with that eternal stone which seemed never could be worked up to the top of the long high hill and there established.

Without a doubt the people of Red Springs and the people of the Presbyterian church and the education of the State, and everybody else who knows anything of the story of Red Springs, have been surprised by the swift development of the handsome, commodious, and modern college from the crude little ambition that marked its beginning less than a score of years ago.

But the development of the college these Presbyterians have created is not my story. That has already been told and we have all admired the fine persistence and confidence that has accomplished this work. The thing that commands my attention is the plan that this country college at Red Springs has laid out for its work for the future. And now, like the orchestra when it comes to the words "al seg" in the music, we will go back and start again.

This college for women is quite the life and motive of Red Springs and in making a move to unite the Red Springs territory with the young county of Hoke it is not only the desire of the Scotch community of upper Robeson to be made a part of the more extensive Scotch community on the other side of the present county line, but is the eagerness of a vigorous, progressive movement to be allied with other vigorous progress.

Turpentine Yields to Cotton.

Fifteen or twenty years ago Red Springs was in the turpentine belt and the production of naval stores seemed the chief purpose of life. As the pine tree failed the cotton tree began to demand recognition. From buying a few bales of cotton a year Red Springs now buys ten to twelve thousand bales a year, and fine productive farms stretch away through the territory where the turpentine camps were but a short time ago. Handsome homes have been created where the stills were. Cotton gins have supplanted tar kilns. Cotton gins have planted tar kilns. Clean streets, good country roads, well stocked stores, an oil mill, prosperous banks and business houses of all sorts are in Red Springs. This section has been pushing ahead as fast as any other part of the counties just to the northwest and the Red Springs folks have the same restless atmosphere which prompts to be doing something.

That ubiquitous institution, the Sandhills Board of Trade, which is the next neighbor of Red Springs school on the northwest likes to annex to itself all good things that have in themselves the elements of progress. And the editor of the Sandhills Citizen has been laying some stress on the proposition that the Presbyterian college is one of the adjuncts of the sunshine belt and it looks as if there would be an alliance presently not only of the college town with Hoke county, but with the whole territory that the college has been established to represent for Orange Presbytery is one of the sponsors of the Red Springs school. Orange Presbytery, on the map, includes the region next above the Fayetteville Presbytery. That is it includes the Presbyterians of that territory. The Sandhills Board of Trade knows no distinction of religions or anything else. All people are part of its bailiwick if they live within its limits. So the Reverend Doctor Foss, of the Methodist Episcopal church, writes to the Reverend Doctor Vardell of the Presbyterian college, that your school is ours, and there you are.

Wider Field for College.

In the enthusiasm and eagerness to make an attractive proposition to present to the possible newcomers the Board of Trade sees just one thing, and that is that just across the line is a college for women and that it is a college which is making a name for itself along some new lines. A good college for women in a good climate in a healthful location, which is doing good work, is a valuable asset. So a welcome is given to Red Springs over a wider field than simply Hoke county. Red Springs will be introduced to the visitors from the North and New England, who will be shown that they can bring their girls to North Carolina and put them in school cheaper than they can leave the girls at home, and that the school will be one in which they can feel a constant confidence and pride, and to which they can go in an hour's journey over three or four of the best roads in the State, picking the route with each different journey.

The college at Red Springs is starting out on two lines that are interesting and commendable. One of these is training the country girl to believe in the country girl and to help make the country girl a girl fitted for her country career and one who can help herself and the country by her training. Life in North Carolina is practically country life. Only one out of seven people of North Carolina lives in a place as big as the town of 2,500 people. The other six live in the country or in smaller villages. Half a dozen not very big cities constitute this State's entire city exhibit. Wherefore it is apparent that North Carolina is a State in the country. The town of three or four thousand people is a country town. The girls of North Carolina are country girls, and so far as can be predicted North Carolina will continue to be in the country.

Sizing Up the Problems Correctly.

The general principles of all things are the same in the country or in the city. Yet the city habit of life is superficial and in no way is it adapted for life in the country. This condition the Red Springs institution recognizes, and it is the purpose of the trustees and the faculty to impress upon the girls that the big problems of life in North Carolina are to be country problems, and that the training of the country girl who comes to Red Springs can not be satisfying if it is an imitation of the training of the girl who attends the city college with its city ideals of the superficial things. The college at Red Springs is a country college because when it was established there were few cities in the State, and no city but Wilmington in the territory of the Presbyteries which established the institution. The college is a country institution now because of its location, but also of the determination that it shall be a country college for the purpose of doing work for country girls that shall give them an understanding of country life and a confidence in the possibilities and the ideals of country life.

Quite closely affiliated with this institution is the other of giving to domestic art and science the broadest possible opportunity. The education of women has been a haphazard thing. In the early days education was for men. It was to fit them for professional work. When women, steadily forcing recognition for themselves and for their rights to a fair chance with men, finally were granted the right to go to school it was a problem what women might be taught that would benefit them. To play the harpsichord and work a sample was about as harmless as anything. That server. Anything is good ift it is a beginning. Once women were accorded the right to any kind of an education, if only to learn to count up to ten, the rest was certain to follow.

Presently the girl was allowed to go to the training school to become a teacher. Yet to merely teach girls how to teach others to teach otherh, did not fulfil the purpose of having girls in school. So something more had to come and something more has come, and keep coming until schools for women and for men get far beyond where they are.

Recognizing the New Education.

At Red Springs this was recognized, and one of the most complete courses in domestic arts and sciences was introduced. When these lines were first proposed at Red Springs the world figured that education meant a certain polish for the girl, and an unlettered negro in the kitchen to attend to the physical requirements of the family, so unimportant a thing as preparing food being too undignified for an educated woman to deal with. Red Springs has set the standard of education for women far ahead of the field. This college will come up with that standard some day, but it has yet a struggle with the old habit of conservatism. An interesting incident is disclosed by the possession of a farm a short distance from town which Dr. Vardell bought with the hope of establishing on the farm a feature of the college training. He had hoped to teach there some of the things that come up in farm life experience that the girl who comes from the farm might go back to the farm with a more intelligent and scientific understanding of what may be done to advance farm life if the desire to advance is in evidence.

Dr. Vardell, like every other pioneer, is a little ahead of his time. But that he will be overtaken seems entirely likely when the progress the college has made is remembered. Here are now fine brick buildings, all modern comforts and conveniences, that make life physically agreeable, and for the moment everything seems available that is to be desired. Of course the school tomorrow will have outgrown the school facilities of today, and that is why the new things will be overtaken before anybody is aware of what progress is in the air.

Domestic Science Exemplified.

Oh, no, domestic science does not mean going into the kitchen and washing dishes. The first thing that will strike the practical man who drops into the domestic science department at Red Springs is the big collection of chemical devices and implements. There he will begin to be interested. The girl at Red Springs learns to take a handful of flour and put it under the microscope and see that it has too large a percentage of middlings in it, or whatever may get into flour. She has a jar or two that she puts a little syrup in, and she applies a few innocent looking things from a bottle and says, "Corn syrup," not up to standard. She dips a spoonful of jelly from a glass and tells you that the strawberry flavor in it never saw a strawberry, but was made from coal tar. Your pure cider vinegar is acetic acid made in a wood alcohol factory in the Adirondack mountains. By the time she has gone over a few things of this kind and shown you what you are getting and what you think you are eating, you begin to have a sort of reverence for the knowledge this girl possesses.

You see another girl cooking something on a stove that is suitable for the work she is doing, and she is using equipment that is suitable, and what is better, she is making something that will be suitable for eating when she is through. I don't for a minute believe that an unlettered negro woman who has gained her education peeling potatoes, chopping cotton, baking hoe cake on a board, and in such classes as that can make anything like the wholesome and palatable food that one of these young women can who have studied the theory of food construction and the chemistry of nutrition and the growth of the body. The thought occurred to me there in the domestic science department that if every farm home in this big State of North Carolina had one girl who had put in one season at Red Springs domestic science laboratory the reputation of our dining rooms would go from one ocean to the other in six months time. Bless your souls, you put an intelligent white girl, one who is of your own household, right here in the training school, and let her get an intelligent idea of what is taught the girls here, and as a State we can defy all the various ailments that afflict mankind, for a properly fed and nourished household does not have much call for the doctor.

Same way in the other departments that train girls for practical lines. The girls who are making dresses here are not simply learning to sew. They begin with the wool and the cotton and the flax. They learn materials, and the value of materials. The girl who stays a year at Red Springs will buy supplies for her family with an entirely different idea of things than the girl who does not know shoddy from wool or mercerized damask from linen. She will know when her clothes are cut and fitted properly if she does not make them herself. She will know why two colors are selected to go with each other, why one thing is better in a dress or coat, and why another is objectionable. She will know that she is not a fright when she arrays herself in a new gown, for she will know what are the rules that govern presentable arrangements. She will know how to clothe her family in a way that gets the best results for the money.

Taking the Broad View.

The girls at Red Springs are facing a broad view of life. We heard them play the big pipe organ, the piano, and as dainty a thing as you will hear in a month of the Sundays was a trifle in which one of the young women showed remarkable control of a violin, muted down to a low tone to give expression to skill in the higher positions and with the harmonious. They are broadening in all directions, and where you see some in wash drawing and in oils you see some in flour and some in Latin, and some in English poetry, and some untying the hard knots of logarithms.

Like Sisyphus Dr. Vardell is rolling the stone up the hill, and it is a task. But fortunately this particular hill will have a slighter grade as the days go by, and the John the Baptist who is proclaiming new truths in the wilderness is bound to have his warnings heard. Red Springs is pressing the cause of the women of North Carolina, and because the women of North Carolina are the home-makers and the homes are the makers of the State, Red Springs is slowly, but most persistently leavening a vast lump with a powerful leaven that will shortly show its effects.

There is an old question of how to keep the young people on the farms. My idea of the answer is to pay a visit to Red Springs and look in on the work the girls are doing at the Southern Presbyterian College. These girls are going away from here to make a lot of farms more attractive.

The boys of North Carolina are learning at their colleges to make the farms more profitable. The girls here are learning how to make the farms more attractive.

Put a Red Springs domestic science girl on every farm in the State and instead of the young folks leaving the farms you cannot dog them away, and young folks and old folks will be turning to the farms from everywhere in droves.

NO CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ARE FOUND IN KINSTON

City Health Officer Reports Unusual Condition—Dr. Jennings Returned.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., Feb. 14. — Dr. Geo. E. Kornegay, city physician, says there is not a single case of contagious disease in Kinston. This condition is unusual, even in Kinston, with its unusually low death rate. Although there has been no great amount of contagious sickness here since the smallpox epidemic of a couple of winters ago, it is seldom that there is a time in any community of 13,000 souls when there cannot be located a "catchable" case of some kind or another.

Dr. J. A. Jennings, agent of the bureau of animal husbandry of the United State Department of Agriculture, who recently returned to his station here from Western Pennsylvania, where he was sent to assist in the eradication of the hoof and mouth disease, talks interestingly of the epidemic which swept through the stock yards, dairies and herds of the Middle West and parts of the East and North, late in 1914.

"Up to January 1 the outbreak had cost the government in excess of $2,000,000," Dr. Jennings said. "More than $1,800,000 was spent in slaughtering the affected animals and reimbursing their owners. The government and the individual states shared evenly in the reimbursement of owners of the cattle killed. Think of it, 101,176 animals slaughtered, eitheor because they were diseased or had been exposed to contagion. Of the animals despatched by the government and state veterinarians 46,268 were cattle, 47,735 swine and the remainder sheep and goats. Under the recent urgent deficiency act, which was signed by the President on January 25, $2,500,000 is now available for the work that remains. The loss in Illinois was larger than in any other state. Altogether, 36,758 animals were slain there. Pennsylvania and Ohio followed in order as second and third. Sixteen other states were affected. Energetic measurers are now being used which will soon stamp out the pestilence in the few localities where the germ has not been isolated, principally in Illinois and Pennsylvania."

Dr. Jennings, who is engaged in the cattle tick eradication work in Lenoir county, had his headquarters with 21 other experts who had charge of the situation in Allegheny county, Pa., in Pittsburg. Although when he left the situation there was well in hand, the germ had not been isolated, and the county was not entirely free from infection.

That a note of warning was sent by the United States to the leading nation on each side of the great war on the same day is a pretty good indication that American neutrality is officially sure enough neutrality. This isn't an American war, and it is well for the belligerents and some Americans, too, to keep that fact clearly in mind.—Savannah News.

"Parasites," Mother Jones Calls Women Who Frequent The Colony, New York's Millionaire Women's Club

A GORGEOUS REST ROOM IN LADY MILLIONAIRES' CLUB.

"Mother" Jones, famous woman labor agitator, who has lived in all the mining camps of the west among men who never dreamed of society luxury as it is known in New York, was invited to the Colony Club, the millionaire women's club of New York city, by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, the woman member of the Industrial Relations Commission, which had recently heard her on labor conditions. The Colony is the richest and most gorgeous women's club in the United States, perhaps in the world. Scores of women worth great fortunes and scores more whose husbands have fortunes famous the world over, are members.

This is what "Mother" Jones had to say about the club after her visit, and she certainly shocked New York society women:

"I wouldn't live at the Colony Club for a million dollars.

"The women who go there are nothing but parasites. They are a lot of d——d cats.

"They wear furs and furbelows and expensive hats. All they own is on the outside of their heads; there is nothing inside.

"Never again.

"When I went in, a great big flunky in a gorgeous uniform opened the door for me and set me in the reception room. I felt like a fool.

"There were a lot of women around and I just sat and looked at them. I never saw the equal in my life.

"There they sat and talked of clubs and theatres and clothes and money. Beautiful hats they had on their heads, but that was all. The insides were empty. I could have told 'em about a club that would be better for them."

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The Wireless discovery, like many other discoveries and inventions, is fast succeeding the older methods of transmitting time, etc. Therefore, we have installed recently a Wireless Time Receiving Station.
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Seed Potatoes
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THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC., Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the county at $6 per year, $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 60c. per month, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year, $3.50 for six months, $1.75 for three months.

THE SUNDAY STAR by mail, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate and like matter will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to the readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

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COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ALL DRAFTS, checks, express money orders and postal money orders for the paper should be made payable and all communications should be addressed to

THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 15 1915.

Why don't the skippers fly a white flag when they are scared!

After the European war is over it will take a long time to satisfy the belligerents that we were neutral.

We are having a great deal of trouble on account of our efforts to get the belligerents to respect our flag as a neutral.

Every question has two sides to it, but each party tries to make out like their side is the front side and the other is the backside.

The Austrians are still holding on to the Carpathian passes just as firmly as some legislators hold on to their railroad passes in this part of the moral vineyard.

It is now charged that two women in Kentucky sold their votes in a school election. If it be true, we'll bet they were bought by men who traffic in votes by the wholsale.

Plautius remarked: "Man is wolf to man." Even centuries afterwards, a great poet wrote: "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands smile".

In times of peace the powers had international agreements but so-called diplomats and statesmen have never seemed to agree on anything that would indicate that they could see ahead.

Says a story writer: "Percy hurried up the steps to get out of a drenching rain, and Genevieve saw him trying to dry himself on the piazza." The probability is that the piazza was as wet as Percy.

An old friend of ours says he believes in early marriages for the reason that if he hadn't married early there would be no chance for him now, that his hair looks like a wig made of excelsior.

In New York a Public Service Commissioner caused an expense of nearly $4,000 in riding around on pleasure jaunts in an automobile that belonged to the public. A man may be a public servant but he may act as if he's the public's boss.

Just at the present time there is no volcanic eruption anywhere in New York. But if the Republicans begin to talk seriously of letting the Hon. Bill Taft lead them again, phenomena of a loud and disturbing character will occur at Oyster Bay.

Patriotism is a sublime virtue. There is a strong and admirable element in a man who stands by his own country, whether it be right or wrong. How many men or women have any use for a man who has a streak of yellow, either visible or under veneer?

The groundhog acted like a calamity howler. He was afraid there would be six weeks more of winter and went back in his hole when he could have remained outside and enjoyed all this fine spring weather. The groundhog is a merely psycological myth.

Once a man saw a sign over a crack in the ice reading, "Danger' Thin Ice!" He knew what it meant and did not take a skate. Germany has put up the thin ice sign over her newly defined war zone, and she has left it to us whether we wish to carry on commerce where there is danger or whether we shall take our chances.

A man was raising a political howl about the increase in the price of bread. He was asked if he ate one loaf of bread each day, but he replied that he rarely ever ate half a loaf a day. He admitted that he spent 25 cents a day for cigars, and was surprised when he was shown that if he would cut out one 5-cent cigar a day, at the end of a year he would have $14.60 more than the increase in the price of his bread would amount to, even if he were to eat a loaf a day at a cost of one cent a day more than the former price. Since figures do not lie, the politician could not dispute the statistician.

AUTOMOBILE FACTORY FOR CHARLOTTE

Charlotte is to be congratulated upon the apparently authoritative statement that the Ford Motor Company, of Detroit, will establish a branch factory in the North Carolina city and make Charlotte the company's distributing point for the South. It is said that $200,000 will be invested in the factory plant and that it will give employment to 250 hands. Its yearly output is estimated at 10,000 petrol power machines for different purposes. The machines to be made in the North Carolina factory will include high class automobiles as well as other auto machines.

We are glad to hear it, and hope the report is true. In fact, it came to Sunday's Star in the shape of an announcement. We don't know but one other Southern city so eligibly situated for interior distribution as Charlotte. Besides that, Charlotte is so situated that the Ford people can take care of a large portion of their export business from the Charlotte Branch. If Charlotte is to become the center of a great automobile industry, machines can be exported from there by way of Wilmington to all parts of the world.

This announcement by the Ford people is one more indication that capital is venturing forth for investment. The time for laying low has passed and there is something doing all along the line. Investments are being looked up, and at just such a time as this is the opportunity for Wilmington to get busy. We should never cease to emphasize the great advantages possessed by Wilmington for export manufacturing in particular and all sorts of manufacturing in general.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP MAY MEAN SELF-DEFENSE

Congressman Lewis wants to postalize the telephone system of this country. There is complaint that the telephone companies charge too much for the service. The New York Public Service Commission investigated telephone matters in the metropolis and found out that the New York Telephone Company earned $27,884,218 last year, while its operating expenses were $15,708,668. That shows a big profit on its face, but it is not stated what the capital stock of the company is.

Mr. Edward W. Bemis, an expert, thinks the profits of the company could be scaled $4,000,000 and then there would be a reasonable profit on the investment. He believes the rates should be reduced sufficiently to bring a diminuition of profits.

On the contrary, the cause might be remedied to better advantage by requiring the company to increase its expenses by paying telephone girls enough to live on. A company whose receipts are nearly twice as much as its expenses ought to be able to divide the profits with its faithful and underpaid employes.

It is doing business on watered stocks and charging excessive profits to pay interest on overcapitalization that is making government ownership an unwelcome but inevitable result. Between government ownership and imposition and extortion, government ownership becomes the alternative, whether it be called paternalism or not.

Governor ownership hasn't got many friends in this country, but it will have if public service corporations do not give their patrons a square deal.

HELP IN TIME OF NEED

That was a touching appeal for the colored poor, made in Sunday's Star by the officers of the United Charities (colored). Lack of employment has brought distress and misery to even the willing workers, and those more fortunate, not in close touch with conditions, would be astonished at a situation so deplorable as that which the war depression has caused. The worthy colored population of Wilmington should not appeal in vain to the generous and able white people of our city.

The whole situation as to the unemployed among all classes of Wilmington's population should receive the earnest attention of those who are able to lend a helping hand in such an emergency as this. There are plenty of people who suffer deprivation in silence, only longing to help themselves by employment if they can get it. Even small pay is better than none till the present depression passes and brings normal relief to people who are the victims of present circumstances.

GOVERNOR CRAIG TO FOLLOW A BLAZED TRAIL

Governor Craig's reply to Representative Henry A. Page's appeal concerning the leasing of State convicts to railroad promoters, and taking more or less worthless stock in payment therefor, shows that the governor is too much of a believer in representative government to think of setting aside the will of the General Assembly. Governor Craig explains that he is not responsible for this policy on the part of the State, and since the General Assembly has twice declared itself in favor of a continuance of the policy of contributing convict labor to railroad construction, it is not for him to override the will and acts of the people's representatives.

The Governor is right, however much the General Assembly may be to blame. The Legislature is responsible, and since it represents the people it is for the people's representative body to be held responsible to the people. Mr. Page made a strong arraignment of the policy of using the revenues of the State to assist private corporations, but the Governor takes the position that it is not for him to decide after the Legislature has declared its will as the will of the people. The Governor's position is the correct Democratic view. He does not believe in the one man power which asserts itself over the will of a general Assembly responsible to the people.

"Under two flags". That's how the British steamship Lusitania sails when it suits the captain. On her last trip to Liverpool she flew the British flag till she got to the Irish channel. Then it was that the American flag was thrown to the breeze by order of the captain. The master of the ship is Captain Danny Dow, and as the captain is an Irishman, it is safe to say that when he decided what to do he never called for any negative vote.

SUBMARINES AND NEUTRALS

Interesting View From Leading New York Commercial Newspaper.

(N. Y. Journal of Commerce.)

Whether or not the display of a neutral flag on merchant vessels of a belligerent power in time of war, as a defense against an enemy within a dangerous area at sea, is entirely legitimate, under what is called international law or usage, is a technical question for the experts. As far as is yet made clear in the controversy about the action of the Lusitania on approaching Liverpool, it seems to have no ground for complaint, as it was for the safety of cargo and passengers in which it had a greater interest than anybody else. Whether the display of the American flag was ordered or advised by British authority, or whether there has been a secret order for what the German admiralty has characterized as "the misuse of neutral flags" does not matter so much as the question of justification under the circumstances according to recognized principle and custom. What particularly concerns the neutral nations is not the safety or peril of the merchant vessels of belligerents, but the security of their own rights and the commerce in which they are legitimately engaged.

The danger to their rights or the impairment of their obligations do not seem to be involved in this case, but the safety of their commerce is very much so. That is certainly not endangered by the use of their flag to save merchant vessels of any nationality, which may be carrying some of their goods or their subjects, from capture at sea by any belligerent. What concerns them very much more is the assumption of the right by any belligerentpower to define an area in the chief track of commerce as a "war zone" and to menace with destruction any merchant ship coming within it,by the use of submarine war vessels and torpedoes, sneaking out of sight for miles underneath the waves. That is a method of "modern warfare" about which international authority has had nothing to say, because it is entirely novel. Let it be admitted that Great Britain had the right to warn shipping off from the northern route to its ports or to those of the continent on account of mines. Let it be conceded that Germany had a right to declare a war zone all around the British Islands, including the whole width of the English Channel, and to make it effective by recognized naval operations, if it could. All this does not touch the real question raised by the use that has been made, or threatened, of the submarine as an engine of war.

The German navy, with the exception of a few roaming cruisers, has been thus far effectually bottled up in German ports, except for an occasional venturesome raid of a few vessels, which have hastened back to their hiding places. There is no means of maintaining a war zone outside except by the use of submarines with their formidable weapon, the torpedo. This war zone cannot possibly be made effective, but it can be made the means of destroying an occasional vessel, as likely to be a neutral as that of an enemy, with no means of saving passengers or crew any more than cargo. Is there any rule or practice or any conceivable principle of civilized warfare, if war has any principle, by which this can be justified or its barbarity extenuated? It is acknowledged that a belligerent may destroy merchant vessels of its enemies. It may capture merchant vessels of a neutral nation believed or suspected to be carrying contraband to its enemies or rendering them aid; but, having seized them, it is bound to make out a case against them before destroying or confiscating them, and in no case is it entitled to sink them and give passengers and crews no chance of escape with their lives.

In view of these elementary considerations, what is to be said of the pretension of the German admiralty to draw a circle thirty miles wide around the British Islands and along the adjament coasts of the continent, and threaten with destruction by submarines—the only means at its command—any merchant vessels that may enter that forbidden area? The qualification as to neutrals means practically nothing. The submarine could hardly make and distinction in view of its limited opportunity for observation and the chance of any vessel carrying a neutral flag, whether its right to do so is conceded or not. It seems to be assumed that a German submarine would not make any distinction. It could not capture or seize. It could not save passengers or crew. It could take nothing into port for adjudication. It could only act as a deep-sea pirate intent only on destruction. It could observe no rule or principle of naval warfare. If it attempted it, the war zone operation would be an empty farce. What can Germany expect from announcing to the world this method of fighting against commerce under the pretense of cripling its own enemies? The crippling cannot be accomplished by any such means, and the exasperation will not be limited to Germany's enemies in this coflict. It is rather calculated to leave her without any friends and make harder the terms upon which peace can be restored in the day of reckoning.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Judge Carter read his ultimatum to Solicitor Abernethy (and the court, and the world) and then it was the solicitor's move. Mr. Abernethy read his manifesto to Judge Carter (and the court, and the world). Then everybody adjourned.—Greensboro News.

A New England exchange, noting the claim that the real American is only to be found in the South, bids us observe that the hyphenated Afro-American numbers ten millions now. But will not the esteemed Springfield Republican note in the same connection that the South is not responsible for the presence or existence of the Afro-American?—Jacksonville Times-Union.

A live stock association has been formed in this county and The News believes that it will be of great benefit. The movement among farmers all over the south to raise more hogs and live stock is gaining ground rapidly, and low cotton has had much to do with stimulating the movement. By co-operation, greater good can always be accomplished. A live and energetic association of live stock breeders will be able to further boost the movement to produce more beef and pork in the South, and this means greater independence and more money — Charlotte News.

A possible complication of the case of the Wilhelmina may arise from the fact that the cargo of the vessel was not taken at sea by naval captors, but was seized by customs officials in a port where the vessel had taken refuge from stress of weather. A violation of customs regulations cannot be put forward as a pretext for the seizure, for there was no intention on the part of the shipper to land his lading at Falmouth or any other British port. It has been claimed that the British Admiralty is empowered by immemorial custom to commandeer any provisions found in the realm as naval stores; but the Wilhelmina's provisions were not in the realm—they were afloat and in transit for Hamburg. The right of belligerent capture is so nearly akin to wrong that any legal technicalities would be properly employed to avoid it.—Philadelphia Record.

The agricultural forces of the State, as represented by the A. and M. College, the State Department of Agriculture and the Experiment Station are to be congratulated on their enterprise in enlarging their extension service by the publication of a weekly newspaper to be known as "Extension Farm News." The object of the publication is to furnish the other newspapers of the State first-hand news of matters of special interest and value to the farming public. The new publication should have the effect of bringing the agricultural agencies working in the State into a closer and more vital relation with the people. This is, of course, for every reason to be desired. The need is for more and better farming, and what it takes to give the State that the institutions here in Raleigh, aided by the national department and other forces cna provide. The thing needful is to get the facts before the people. The Farm News, appealing directly to the local newspapers, should supply the missing link. — Raleigh News and Observer.

BREATHE FRESH AIR NIGHT AND DAY

Breathe all the fresh air you can get, night and day. That's what fresh air is for. The fearsome legend about the baleful influences of "night air" is only another of the carefully nursed insanitary bequests from our ancestors, according to Senior Surgeon Banks, of the United States Public Health Service.

Whence this superstition arose may only be surmised. Perhaps it is a survival of the primeval cult of Sun worship, which led the ancients to classify anything outside the sphere of solar influence. Our forbears were wont to caution their offspring to "be careful about the night air" or children were ordered to "come in out of the night air." It is perhaps fortunate for the children living in the Arctic circle, where the nights are six months long, that the Esquimaux mothers do not entertain this crude notion about night air, else their progeny would spend half the year indoors.

This idea is generally prevalent and even one of our well known flowers is loaded down with the horrible name of "Deadly Nightshade" as a sort of verbal relic of this old notion. The lowlying mist or fog that sometimes gathers about the surface of the earth, under certain atmospheric conditions, after sunset, was held, is held, to be "miasmatic" and pregnant with lethal possibilities. This is worthy of all the respect that should be put to any hoary superstition, but its place is in the specimen jars of an archaeological museum, not in the show room of modern intelligent life.

The night air, minus the sun, is no different from the atmosphere of a sunless day. The atmospheric envelope of the earth does not change from benign to malign in the twinkling of an eye after sundown. It is still composed of oxygen, nitrogen, argon and carbon dioxide in the normal proportions for the given locality. The open air treatment of tuberculosis and its kindred allies had first to combat this venerable jargon about the deadliness of night air, and only the remarkable results of this hygienic aid to its cure brought the superstitious to a realization of the silliness of their ingrained noctophobia.

This generation has witnessed the emancipation of human beings in respect to the value of fresh air, whether in bulk or in smaller "drafts." From being a people immersed in hermetically sealed rooms at night, breathing our own bodily exhalations over and over again, a constantly increasing number of persons are sleeping in the open, or at least with open windows, summer and winter, to their great benefit. In the morning they are refreshed with the pure oxygen of the air breathed during sleep, not "stewed" nor "seedy" after eight hours spent in respiring and re-respiring second-hand and shop-worn air in a closed bedroom.

A story from the trenches in France is that a soldier wrote home to his wife to open her windows at night as he had found that the night air "didn't hurt one bit." That is the experience of all the advocates of this sensible custom—once tried the old custom of sealing one's self in an air-tight bedroom is never renewed. Diseases which involve the lungs can usually be traced to their beginning in poorly ventilated sleeping apartments, inside rooms that do not have a share of the atmosphere. Nothing can live well or long without oxygen in the air, and it was given to us for breathing, night and day, not to be taken in sparingly, as if it were a dangerous potion. Some people are actually afraid of ordinary, common air.

The emancipated persons who open their windows at night will tell you, unanimously, that they cannot breathe in a chamber unless the window is raised, their sense of comfort and vigor demands the life giving qualities of fresh air. No greater prophylactic advice can be promulgated than to breathe all the fresh atmospheric air you can get, night and day.

TIME MATTER ... ...

THE SANITORIUM'S POSITION

Why Every Charity Patient Can Not Be Treated Free.

(Health Bulletin.)

In view of the fact that the present plan, policy and capacity of the State Sanitorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis does not seem to be fully understood throughout the State, we reproduce here a bit of recent correspondence relative to that institution from this office. We believe this will throw light on the facts as they are and will explain the Sanitorium's position in not being able to receive charity patients.

"Some time ago I wrote the North Carolina Sanitorium for treatment of tuberculosis and asked them to admit a young man that is dependent on charity, parents dead and relatives very poor. My reply was they did not receive charity patients, but would admit the patient provided he could pay one dollar per day. It is impossible for him to pay anything, and he is unable to work and has no means of support. What are we going to do with this class of patients? I was under the impression the institution was endowed by the State of North Carolina and patients that were unable to pay were cared for."

To this we were obliged to reply as follows:

"Your letter of December 15 is received. The State Sanitorium is not a free institution any more than is the State University and other State institutions. The State does make it possible for a person to receive sanitorium treatment for about one-third the cost of this treatment elsewhere; that is, at one dollar per day or thirty dollars per month. The State does not necessarily expect all patients to pay the one dollar a day, but does expect the towns or counties of which the patients are citizens to assist their needy and deserving citizens. In many instances needy and deserving cases of consumption have been assisted by social clubs, by churches, and by fraternal orders of which they are members.

"The State gives the institution only $20,000 a year for maintenance and the indebtedness of the institution when the State board took it over was very great. There are thousands of people in North Carolina like the young man in whom you are interested dying simply for want of a little financial assistance either from their State, their town, their county, their church, their fraternal order or friends. It does seem a pity and the pity is all the greater when your people appear to have become so accustomed to this sort of thing as to take it as a matter of fact."

We don't like to have to write such letters. It seems like downright cold blooded statements to say that there are literally thousands of others in the State dying needless deaths from tuberculosis when a little financial assistance, a dollar a day for six or eight months would simply make the difference between a premature consumptive grave and a useful citizen for many years to come, but such are the facts. What would you do in the case? Come out and help us rid our fair State of this white plague. It must be done. We can do it. Let's put our shoulders to the wheel and see what a combination of State, county, town, community, club church, lodge and, finally your individual personal effort will yield in the death rate in a few years.

HOW "TIZ" HELPS SORE, TIRED FEET

Good-bye sore feet, burning feet, swollen feet, sweaty feet, smelling feet, tired feet.

Good-bye corns, callouses, bunions and raw spots. No more shoe tightness, no more limping with pain or drawing up your face in agony. "TIZ" is magical, acts right off. "TIZ" draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. Use "TIZ" and forget your foot misery. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel. Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now at any druggist or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet, glad feet, feet that never swell, never hurt, never get tired. A year's foot comfort guaranteed or money refunded.

Dr. C. L. Pridgen

General Practice.

DISEASES OF STOMACH AND INTESTINES A SPECIALTY.

508 Market St. 'Phone 2085

OFFICE HOURS:

9—11 A. M. 2:30—4:30 P. M.

SEED Potatoes

Genuine Maine Grown Seed Potatoes, Inspected Four Times. Shipment This Week.

Love & Woody

Wholesale Grocers

'Phone 809.

QUAIL

Oysters on the Half Shell

ARE HERE—ALWAYS FIRST AT

EVERGLADE CAFE

—113 Princess Street—

RUN BY AMERICANS.

We Need Your Patronage at This Crisis of the War.

SPECIAL MENUS FOR DINNER AND SUPPER.

Everything in Season.

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SHEPARD BROS., Proprietors.

C. T. McLEITHAN, Manager.

'Phone 154.

Sick Women Made Well

Reliable evidence is abundant that women are constantly being restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The many testimonial letters that we are continually publishing in the newspapers—hundreds of them—are all genuine, true and unsolicited expressions of heartfelt gratitude for the freedom from suffering that has come to these women solely through the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

Money could not buy nor any kind of influence obtain such recommendations; you may depend upon it that any testimonial we publish is honest and true—if you have any doubt of this write to the women whose true names and addresses are always given, and learn for yourself.

Read this one from Mrs. Waters:

CAMDEN, N.J.—"I was sick for two years with nervous spells, and my kidneys were affected. I had a doctor all the time and used a galvanic battery, but nothing did me any good. I was not able to go to bed, but spent my time on a couch or in a sleeping-chair, and soon became almost a skeleton. Finally my doctor went away for his health, and my husband heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and got me some. In two months I got relief and now I am like a new woman and am at my usual weight. I recommend your medicine to every one and so does my husband."—Mrs. TILLIE WATERS, 530 Mechanic Street, Camden, N.J.

From Hanover, Penn.

HANOVER, PA.—"I was a very weak woman and suffered from bearing down pains and backache. I had been married over four years and had no children. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound proved an excellent remedy for it made me a well woman. After taking a few bottles my pains disappeared, and we now have one of the finest boy babies you ever saw."—Mrs. C. A. RICKRODE, R.F.D., No. 5, Hanover, Pa.

Now answer this question if you can. Why should a woman continue to suffer without first giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial? You know that it has saved many others—why should it fail in your case?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

WHO BUILDS YOUR CLOTHES?

We Are Pleased to Announce That on

Wednesday, Feb. 10th, Thursday, Feb. 11th, Friday, 12th,

Strouse & Bros. will have their Expert Fitter with us, Taking Measures for This Spring and Summer Clothes. We will be Glad to Have You Call In—if only to show you through this Great Assortment of Fabrics.

J. M. SOLKY & CO.

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DAILY SCHEDULES:	No. 55	No. 51
Lv. Wilmington	3:45P.M.	5:25A.M.
Ar. Florence	7:30P.M.	9:20A.M.
Ar. Atlanta	6:00A.M.	.....
Ar. Montgomery	11:30A.M.	.....
Ar. New Orleans	8:55P.M.	.....
Lv. Wilmington	3:45P.M.	5:25A.M.
Lv. Florence	7:55P.M.	9:40A.M.
Ar. Jacksonville	7:15A.M.	7:20P.M.
Ar Tampa	4:00P.M.	6:45A.M.
Ar. St. Petersburg	8:30P.M.	8:00A.M.
Ar. Fort Myers	10:20P.M.	12:05P.M.

PULLMAN CARS ON ALL TRAINS.

PHONE 160

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

THE STANDARD RAILROAD OF THE SOUTH

"THE CANDY OF EXCELLENCE"

PAGE & SHAW

(Boston)

We are exclusive agents for this celebrated brand of Chocolates and Bon-Bons in Wilmington.

Page & Shaw on a box of candy means the same as "Sterling" on a piece of silverware.

A different confection to suit every taste, and in a wide variety of packages.

L. B. SASSER

THE MISSION PHARMACY.

ADDRESS BY BISHOP DARST

Earnest Appeal to Young Men to Give Lives to God's Service at Y. M. C. A. Yesterday

An earnest appeal that men bear in mind their high and noble origin and live worthily as the children of God was made by Bishop Thos. C. Darst at the Y. M. C. A. fellowship meeting yesterday afternoon. The message was in keeping with the purpose of the Y. M. C. A. which aims to develop the threefold nature of man, body, mind and soul. He did not preach but talked in an informal manner and the address made a deep impression.

He took as the basis for his address two clauses from the 26th and 27th verses of Genesis, "And God said, Let us make man in our image after our likeness. And God created man in His own image, in the image of God created He them."

Bishop Darst expressed his great pleasure in having the privilege of speaking to the men of the city and declared that he felt very much at home. In his ministry he had in the cities where he had preached, he said, come into close touch with the Y. M. C. A.

The words of the text take us back to the dawn of creation, he said, when God was calling out of chaos and confusion a new world of beauty and order. We do not know how long that took but after this was completed we find God creating man and that was the crowning act of His creation. And man is today the crowning act of creation.

No matter how much man may be covered over with materialism and with sin if we go down deep enough we may find there the image of God. To bring this out is not imprtant simply for his salvation but also other men seeing the power of God as manifested in his life may also become shining lights in His kingdom.

God created man a perfect man and one of the marks of his perfection was als having a free will. Goodness that is forced is of no more worth than honesty that is forced. God's plan was that man should be perfect in body, mind and soul. But men throughout the ages have been fighting God and His purposes. Often we find men more like the dumb brutes over which he is expected to have dominion than like God, their creator. Not only do they yield to desires but they take stimulants to create new desires. Men glorify their bodies and bring untold suffering into the world. In our jails, penitentiaries, almshouses and asylums we find thousands of men who are reaping the consequences of sin.

There are other men who have placed their mind upon the supreme pedestal. They point to the many things that have been accomplished by the mind of men as an illustration of his power. But the mind is limited in its capacities. Men stand at the door of the unknowable and vainly seek to learn what has not been revealed. Standing before the grave of some dear child they seek to know why and science has no answer and philosophy has no word of comfort. It is then that they must go to God.

Answering the question as to how men are to get the image of God in their lives Bishop Darst stated that he knew of no other way except by coming into close and personal touch with Christ by reading His word, by prayer and by service. Why do men not enjoy their religion? It may be because they read their Bible in a merely perfunctory manner and the same may be true of their prayers. When we read God's word we must seek to learn His will towards us. Our prayers must be from the heart. Our service to our fellowmen must be true and earnest and sincere.

Bishop Darst made an earnest plea that his hearers would get a vision of the meaning and purpose of life and to do all possible to make the world happier and better.

A feature that was very much enjoyed was a duet by Messrs. W. T. Murphy and A. L. Dosher. The association orchestra aided very much in the singing of the hymns with their accompaniments. Mr. W. G. Robertson, organist at St. James' Church, presided at the piano.

REV. J. O. FULLBRIGHT AT CALVARY BAPTIST

Lenoir Minister Preached Eloquent Sermon Last Night.

Rev. J. O. Fullbright, formerly pastor of the Baptist church at Southport but now pastor of the First Baptist church at Lenoir, preached an eloquent sermon at Calvary Baptist church last night. He was heard by a large congregation and the sermon made a deep impression. He took as his text Exodus 10:26, "And there shall not be a hoof left behind." It was an urgent appeal to church members to give their whole service to God.

He showed how the devil seeks to keep men out of the church and after they have allied themselves with the forces of righteousness then seeks to keep them from going far from the world. Again after men have decided to follow Christ, Satan endeavors to keep the women and children behind. He also strives to keep men after they have given their lives to God from giving their property also.

The speaker urged that his hearers would have the same uncompromising will that Moses had when he ordered the children of Israel to take all their cattle and to leave none behind.

Rev. Mr. Fullbright is spending his vacation in Wilmington and vicinity and is accompanied by his wife, who was formerly Miss Mary Burriss, of Wilmington. They are being cordially greeted by their many friends.

MEETING OF TRUCKERS

Growers Meet Bolivia Today to Form Organization.

There will be a meeting of the truckers of Brunswick county at Bolivia today for the purpose of organizing a co-operative association along the lines that have proven so successful in the Wrightsboro association in New Hanover county. This organization will be largely local but it is planned by the promoters to extend the idea throughout the county. Arrangements are being made by the Wilmington, Brunswick & Southern railroad to make Bolivia quite a trucking center.

Among those who will make addresses at the meeting are Mr. Z. W. Whitehead, editor of the Carolina Fruit and Truckers' Journal, and vice president of the W. B. & S. railroad, and Mr. J. P. Herring, county farm demonstrators.

Those attending the meeting have been requested to bring well filled baskets and spend the day in the discussion of ways and means of securing adequate marketing facilities for their produce. A large attendance is expected.

MUST TAKE STAND FOR PEACE

Christian Ministers Ought to Preach Against Armed Peace, Says Rev. Dr. J. H. Foster.

That it is high time Christian ministers of the land take their stand against armed peace was emphasized in a strong sermon by Rev. Dr. J. H. Foster at the First Baptist church yesterday morning. The occasion was commemorative of 100 years of peace between the United States and England. Dr. Foster declared that there is no such thing as armed peace and that peace between the nations will only be brought about by the people having the spirit of peace in their hearts.

The 14th verse of the 34th Psalm was used as the text, "Depart from evil and do good: seek peace and pursue it."

Dr. Foster reviewed the events of the war of 1812, explaining how the treaty of Ghent was signed on December 24, 1814. However, news not traveling in those days as fast as it does in this age it was not known in America until some time after and the battle of New Orleans was fought on January 8, 1815. Because there has been no war since then between English speaking nations it was thought a good plan to have a special observance in these two countries. December 20 was set as the day in England while February 14th was appointed as the day in the United States.

Dr. Foster explained that men have had their dreams of peace, their hopes for a golden age and their ideals for a day when there would be no strife but all these have been in vain. When their dreams have been rudely shattered they have said that we are going to have wars anyway, so why bother about it. However, it is the duty of Christians, Dr. Foster said, to do all they can to prevent war and having done that to leave the rest to God.

He revelwed the history of the past hundred years and showed how many wars there have been including our own Civil war and the Spanish American war. Since the beginning of history blood has flowed freely and somebody has said that if all the blood spilt on the fields of battle could be poured together it would float the mightiest naval fleet ever built. While this may be hyperbole it is a fact that it has been tremendous. He showed how Napoleon and Alexander and Cyrus and other great commanders have gone forth on their selfish conquests.

Speaking of the awful war now in progress in Europe, Dr. Foster declared that somehow God is going to bring good out of it all. There are some things that endure. The people who have suffered the most will be the most richly blessed.

Contrasting the spirit of peace prevailing in the United States with some of the European nations, Dr. Foster declared that did the same spirit rule here as there that we would now be at war with Mexico and possibly with Canada. The folly of armament as a means of maintaining peace, he said, is shown by the fact that there are three thousand miles of the boundary line between the United States and Canada and there is not a single fortification of any kind in that entire distance. And yet the people of the two coutnries are on the best of terms with each other and will continue to live in peace as long as the spirit of peace dwells in their hearts.

Because the vision of peace now seems so far off we should not be discouraged, Dr. Foster continued, for it may come quicker than we think. It was not so long ago when prohibition seemed an impossibility but the time has come when there are whole states without saloons and sentiment is rapidly developing for national prohibition.

Dr. Foster made a plea for arbitration between the governments over grave questions in dispute and showed how arbitration has been much more common recently as compared with one hundred years ago.

In conclusion he referred to the mammoth iron statue of Christ which has been erected at a point on the boundary between Argentina and Chili. It has been built as a memorial which for all time shall be a constant appeal to the people of these two nations to live in peace with one another. It was many years ago when there was a dispute about the boundary line and the two nations were about to go to war.

It was finally decided, however, to refere the whole matter to Queen Victoria, of England, for arbitration. Before she had passed upon the question she died and the matter was then refered to King Edward for arbitration. The decision was entirely satisfactory to both countries and it was then that it was decided to melt their cannons and guns and build a vast iron statue of Christ as a constant reminder of the terrible war which had been averted.

FEEDING THE SEA BIRDS

Interesting Sight on Trip of Steamer Wilmington to Southport

"Too much cannot be said about the work of the Audubon Society", said a prince of a gentleman of the old Cape Fear yesterday, adverting to what was printed in Sunday's paper with reference to Miss Kate Stuart's hospitality being enjoyed by the sea gulls.

"Before the formation of this great organization", he said, "thousands of innocent birds were slaughtered each year. None were slain as relentlessly as the sea gulls. It is certainly gratifying now to see what a great number of these birds there are on the lower Cape Fear, especially around Southport and Fort Caswell. When the steamer Wilmington docks at Southport, great flocks are seen circling around her and waiting for their midday meal which is always provided for them, in the way of a few loaves of bread. They are so gentle that they come right up to the rail. Miss Kate Stuart not only feeds them, but it is an open secret down the river that the kind-hearted Capt. Harper hardly ever draws away from the wharf in Wilmington that there is not somewhere tucked about the boat in a secure place two or three loaves of bread, perhaps, which the birds have come to look for as regularly as they scan the horizon for a sight of the handsome steamer winding her way down the broad river."

SERVICES AT SEAGATE

Three Baptized by Rev. O. N. Marshall Yesterday Morning.

The two services conducted yesterday at Seagate Baptist church by the pastor, Rev. O. N. Marshall, were attended by large congregations. There was also a large attendance at the Sunday school yesterday afternoon.

Three candidates for membership in the church were baptized by the pastor yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The work of the church is in prosperous condition and the deep spiritual sermons of the pastor have been productive of much good.

LENT BEGINS WEDNESDAY

Observance in Wilmington Will Be Widespread—Special Period of Fasting—Special Services.

Lent will begin on Wednesday and will continue until Easter, a period of 40 days. It is more widely observed today than in other times since the Reformation. Its observance in Wilmington is confined mostly to the Episcopal churches. The Catholic church also observes the Lenten season.

The season is commemorative of the 40 days spent by Christ fasting in the Wilderness following His Baptism by John the Baptist. It is, therefore a season of self-denial and a time when men turn their hearts towards God.

Many days during Lent are set apart for special prayers. Each Friday during the period is a day of special services. The last week of Lent, known as holy week, is strictly observed, especially the day known as Good Friday, commemorative of that day during which for six hours Christ, hung upon the cross.

Not only is Good Friday observed with great solemnity, but Holy Thursday as well, for on the last night of Christ's sojourn before His crucifixion He gathered His disciples about Him in the upper room and instituted the Holy Communion, which shall be observed in remembrance of Him until His coming.

The last three days of Lent are observed in a most reverential manner. There is a silence, a stillness, a holy awe; services are said in subdued tones. On Good Friday black is prevalent in the churches.

FUNERAL OF MR. LINEKER

Remains of Esteemed County Citizen Laid to Rest Yesterday.

Perhaps one of the largest gatherings ever seen at a funeral in the county was that which assembled at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Bethany Presbyterian church, on the Castle Haynes road, to pay a last sad tribute of respect and esteem to the late Mr. William A. Lineker, whose death on Saturday morning was such a great shock to the devoted wife and hosts of friends in Wilmington and elsewhere.

The services were conducted by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Andrew J. Howell, the house of worship being near the Lineker home and one of the foundations, so to speak, of Mr. and Mrs. Lineker since they have been residing in that community. In addition to hundreds who gathered at the church more than filling the capacity of the house, many others gathered at the place of worship. Many beautiful floral tokens gave sweet, but silent evidence of the esteem in which Mr. Lineker was held by all those who knew him.

The services were very tender and during the order of the exercises, Rev. Mr. Howell paid beautiful tribute to the noble impulses which were ever a trait of Mr. Lineker's character and of his acknowledgment of the King of Kings as the Ruler of man's destinies here below, speaking words of comfort and solace to the bereaved widow.

The interment was in the new churchyard on lands devoted by Mr. and Mrs. Lineker to the purposes of the church and to the school in that community. The pallbearers were from among Mr. Lineker's neighbors and friends in Cape Fear township, as follows: Messrs. James Swinson, D. E. Kerr, William Blossom, William Gregerson, C. F. Seitter and Roy Fennell.

Mrs. Lineker, who was in New York at the bedside of a relative at the time of Mr. Lineker's critical illness, hastened home in response to a telegram, arriving Saturday morning. Mrs. Fannie J. Mitchell, a close friend of Mrs. Lineker, arrived on the noon Seaboard train from Waynesville, N. C., to be with Mrs. Lineker and to attend the funeral services. She will remain with Mrs. Lineker for several days and with a host of Wilmington friends has joined in the most heartfelt sympathy for her in her bereavement.

LIKES WILMINGTON BETTER

Mr. A. A. Nathan Tells Raleigh Reporter About City by the Sea

In yesterday's Raleigh News & Observer appears the following interesting interview with Mr. A. A. Nathan, of Wilmington, in which he shows himself to be a true booster for the City by the sea:

"'You have a good town here,' said Mr. A. A. Nathan of Wilmington, who is in the city on a visit to his son, Mr. Marx Nathan. 'I have been making occasional visits here for a number of years, but not until this trip have I taken the time to look the place over carefully. The people are friendly and cordial and there is an atmosphere of business hustle and activity that is agreeable. I believe your city is destined to continue to grow at the rapid rate which has marked its development for the last five or six years.

"'Of course we have you beat in some ways in Wilmington. Our street cars run on a more frequent schedule and they move at a liveller clip. We have fine hotel facilities though I believe Raleigh is looking up somewhat too in this respect. We have perhaps over twice as much money on deposit in our banks as Raleigh. You have the advantage of a finer and larger back country. Possibly too you have a larger retail trade, though in wholesale trade Wilmington of course will easily lead Raleigh. Much of our big annual volume of business is along the water front and as it is done through the orders of traveling men it does not make the noise that the same amount of business by retail would make.'"

BISHOP IS PYTHIAN.

Rt. Rev. Thos. C. Darst, D. D., Removes Membership to Wilmington.

Of interest to Pythians and their many friends will be the following from the "Carolina Pythian" for February:

"It is a pleasure to know that the Rt. Rev. Thos. C. Darst, recently consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of East Carolina, is a member of the order, and will change his membership to Wilmington, where he will reside, depositing his card in Clarendon Lodge. We wish that all clergymen would appreciate the advantage to themselves in holding membership in fraternal orders, enabling them to mingle on more democratic terms with other men, and giving them opportunity of the exercise of quiet and persuasive influence on those with whom they are thus thrown intimately in contact."

Cotton From Fayetteville.

The steamer John W. Fredericks, owned and operated by Capt. J. D. Price and Mr. John Fredericks, arrived in Wilmington yesterday from Fayetteville with 330 bales of cotton consigned to Alexander Sprunt & Son.

ARRANGING FOR MEETINGS

Evangelistic Services to Be Held in Wilmington Churches for Two Weeks in March

Wilmington pastors are arranging to conduct simultaneous evangelistic services in practically all the evangelical churches of the city in March for two weeks preceeding Easter. Preliminary plans were made at a meeting of the Wilmington Ministerial Association several weeks ago and the ministers are now busy in perfecting their arrangements for the meetings.

It was at first planned to conduct a union meeting and to have these services conducted by some well known evangelist but this proved to be impracticable because there is no auditorium in the city sufficiently large. It is considered that better results can be achieved by separate meetings and that more people can be reached in this way.

Conducting the meetings at the same time will not cause any conflict as it is expected that the members of the different churches will attend their own services. In other cities where simultaneous evangelistic services have been conducted they have proven very successful and have resulted in reviving the work of the churches to a large degree.

One of the features of the meetings that will be emphasized will be personal work. The pastors are meeting with splendid co-operation on the part of their congregations in preparation for the services and the present indications are that the meetings will be noted for their deep spiritual significance.

WILMINGTON PHYSICIANS TO ATTEND MEETING

Tri-State Medical Society Meets This Week in Charleston.

Several Wilmington physicians will attend the 17th annual meeting of the Tri-State Medical Society which will be held Wednesday and Thursday of this week in Charleston, S. C. The last annual meeting of the society was held in Wilmington. Dr. Charles T. Harper, of this city, is vice president of the society and Dr. M. M. Caldwell is chairman of the North Carolina section on surgery.

Dr. Ernest S. Bulluck, of Wilmington, is on the programme for a paper on "The Treatment of Typhoid Hemorrhage." Other North Caorlina physicians on the programme are as follows:

Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, Asheville; Dr. J. F. Highsmith, Fayetteville; Dr. John R. Irwin, Charlotte; Dr. J. T. Burrus, High Point; Drs. C. M. Strong, and Owen Moore, Charlotte; Dr. Addison G. Brenizer, Charlotte; Dr. D. A. Stanton, High Point; Dr. C. A. Julian, Thomasville; Dr. Thompson Frazier, Asheville; Dr. J. Howell Way, Waynesville; Dr. Mary E. Lapham, Highlands; Dr. J. W. Squires, Charlotte; Dr. L. G. Beall, Greensboro; Dr. W. P. Reaves, Greensboro; Dr. A. M. Whisnant, Charlotte; Dr. G. T. Sikes, Grissom; Dr. W. C. Ashworth, Greensboro; Dr. W. F. Carstarphen, Wake Forest; Dr. E. H. Bowling, Durham; Dr. L. B. Moore, Charlotte; Dr. C. B. McNairy, Kinston; Dr. William R. Kirk, Hendersonville; Dr. J. S. Wallace, Concord; Dr. H. H. Bass, Henerson.

BEACH CITIZENS TO MEET

Meeting at Chamber of Commerce Tonight to Nominate Officers.

There will be a meeting of the property holders of Wrightsville Beach at 8:30 o'clock tonight at the rooms of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of nominating officers for the ensuing year, to take action on the matter of sewerage and to consider such other business as may come before the meeting. The annual meeting of the Board of Aldermen will be held in April.

Charged With Gambling.

J. W. Fennell, Oscar Slater and James Hooper, all colored, were arrested last night by Plainclothesman Frank George on a charge of gambling. Young Hall and Joe Rayford, also colored, were arrested yesterday morning by Policeman J. S. Lane on similar charges. They will be arraigned before the Recorder this morning. John Covington, colored, was arrested by Policeman Lane on a charge of assaulting a female.

TOBACCO FAIR AT KINSTON

To Be Held Next Fall at Height of the Season in Eastern Belt.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., Feb. 14.—The first big tobacco fair will be held in Kinston next fall at the heighth of the sales season. A stock company to be organized during the coming two or three weeks will launch the enterprise, and during the summer spacious grounds will be bought or leased, the necessary buildings erected and the exhibit advertised. The fair is destined to become the biggest of its kind in the country; that is, intended principally to advance the tobacco industry. It will be sectional in scope, and nearly all of the counties in the bright leaf belt will be invited to have a part in it. Fifty thousand dollars will capitalize the fair; local business men have assured the Chamber of Commerce that they will finance it, and the merchants, manufacturers and planters of Lenoir, Onslow, Duplin, Jones, Wayne, Pitt, Greene and Craven counties will be asked to participate in the exhibit. Although tobacco is expected to play the biggest part the enterprise will not be limited to that staple. All lines of agriculture and mechanical endeavor will be played up

CHARLOTTE TEACHER WINS SUIT IN CUMBERLAND COURT

And Gets More Than $6,000 Worth of Fine Farming Land.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 13.—Miss Maude McKinnon, a pretty teacher in the Charlotte city schools, was awarded a clean title to 157 acres of Cumberland county farming land, worth $6,280, by a jury in the Superior court here. The case has occupied the greater part of the week in its trial. The action was begun several years ago, when Miss McKinnon was a minor, by her mother, Mrs. Lilly B. McKinnon, of Charlotte, against J. E. Davis, of this county. It involved the title to some splendid farming lands in the southern part of Cumberland county. The jury decided that the plaintiff had been in adverse possession of the land for nine years, and answered all the other issues in Miss McKinnon's favor.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

Effective Monday, February 15th, Atlantic Coast Line Train No. 48 will leave Wilmington at 7:40 A. M., instead of 7:30 A. M.—Advertisement 3

Put Your Gold in This Bank Before Old Age Puts Silver in Your Hair

$1.00 or More Will Open An Account Here

"OLD AND STRONG"

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

COR. FRONT AND PRINCESS STS.

Put Not Your Trust In Riches; But Put Your Riches In Trust

This Trust Company—the oldest in the State—is prepared to handle your affairs while you live, and to settle your estate at your death. Thoughtful people everywhere are getting the trust company idea. Perhaps we may serve YOU in some of our various capacities. We should like an opportunity to discuss your business problems with you.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

110 PRINCESS STREET "Safety First."

COTTON'S NEW CONQUEST

An Open Letter by Renskorf, Lyon & Company.

Except in rare instances every great market movement results from causes which lie far beneath the surface. Obvious factors, or those which have been accorded general recognition, never influence prices other than by way of reaction. It is the unknown factor, therefore, which governs the course of values.

No season affords a better instance of the worthlessness of known and discounted influences than the present one. It was apparent to all that we had a cotton crop probably the largest on record; that the shock of war had paralyzed demand; that the financial machinery had been thrown out of gear, and a burden would be placed upon the Southern grower that would be well nigh insuperable. Many other bearish features were evident alike to the novice and the veteran, and agreement was unanimous in the conclusion that cotton could not advance.

The fact that cotton has advanced more than 1½c. per pound since December 11 merely gives emphasis to the general principle that factors which have become generally known and recognized are no longer effective in the making of prices.

Every important price movement has characteristics of its own. The tremendous advance from the low level in 1908-09 later disclosed the information that on account of the enormous spindleage the textile trade, in a season of poor business, could absorb an enormous amount of raw material. Those who were looking for evidence **of a keen appetite** overlooked the **size of the family** demanding food.

In 1911-12 the dominant feature was the tendency to make heavy forward purchases, thus distributing the enormous production of one season over a period several years ahead.

Just as these two notable seasons had their peculiar characteristics—which, by the way, concerned a new angle in the consumption of cotton—so we believe the present season will be marked by influences perhaps even more revolutionary than those.

It will require **vision** to perceive and recognize these factors. Most persons will be inclined to obscure their view of the future by hiding themselves behind the predicted 5,000,000 bale carryover and destroying their own initiative by trying to convince themselves that the recent advance of about 150 points in contracts that will prevent a reduction in acreage.

There are underlying influences in cotton which are bigger and more potent than any factor with which the textile trade has ever been confronted. We believe that a situation is now in the making which is more than likely to result in the **use of cotton as practically the sole fibre of commerce.** Radical as it may sound, we do not hesitate to make the statement that the continuance of the war for one more year **will largely eliminate wool and flax from use by the world's civil population.**

At the most conservative calculation the military operations in Europe are consuming wool at an annual rate equivalent to the product of **one billion sheep per year.** According to the most authoritative estimates which we have been able to obtain, there are approximately 603,957,000 sheep in the world. The most recent figures make the distribution of sheep as follows:

North America	67,653,443
South America	112,782,048
Europe	164,888,831
Asia	110,058,874
Africa	51,357,381
Oceania (includ. Australia)	107,217,140
	603,957,717

The world's production of wool available for commerce, which, of course, does not include the home consumption of primitive countries, is placed at 2,880,889,000 pounds (unscoured). In all the destruction of the present war nothing approaches the waste in clothing. Most of the 10,000,000 men on the firing line are peasants who ordinarily get a suit of clothes once in four or five years—many of them make an overcoat last from 10 to 15 years.

Reliable estimates made by members of the British and French war supply agencies place the life of a uniform at 4 to 5 weeks; sweaters and mufflers, 4 to 5 weeks; underwear, less than one month; socks, less than two weeks, and an overcoat not more than 5 weeks.

Under the new rule put in force by the British Army Medical Corps every British soldier on the firing line is given a complete new clothing outfit every 4 weeks. The old clothing is then burned as a precaution against disease. This policy, which was adopted in a small way during the Boer war, proved so effective that it is now being put into general operation. In addition to the huge requirements for the clothing outfits, an enormous amount of wool is used for blankets, both for horses and men.

The average uniform, as demanded in specifications and completed orders from this country, which have been sent to Europe, contains 6½ pounds of clean wool, while the overcoat has 10 pounds of clean wool. Here alone are 16½ pounds of wool which has been scoured and made free of "noils" (small hairs that drop off when wool is spun into yarn) which represents the outer equipment of one soldier. One pound of "grease" or unscoured wool contains in some grades less than five ounces of clean wool and the loss through manufacture results usually in the cloth retaining only about 30 per cent. of the original unscoured weight.

On such a basis the overcoat and uniform of one man on the firing line represent on the most conservative calculation 33 pounds of wool on the back of sheep. For 10,000,000 fighting men in reserve, this means 660,000,000 pounds of wool "in the grease" to supply **one** overcoat and **one** uniform for each soldier.

For the 10,000,000 men on the **firing line alone,** at the average rate of renewal figured on, it would require the product of nearly one billion sheep for one year for just one overcoat and uniform per month, and with no allowance for socks, sweaters, or mufflers, and without making any provision whatever for the clothing of the soldiers held in reserve.

As the war progresses there will undoubtedly have to be substituted larger and larger amounts of cotton for wool in uniforms. The governments of the belligerent nations are willing to make almost any sacrifice to obtain wool, and they are now paying prices which no one else will pay. The price of wool is advancing by leaps and bounds.

Shoddies and rags in which reclaimable wool is found are at the highest levels of many years. Woolen goods manufacturers in the United States frankly admit that they cannot see where wool for domestic needs will come from after a few more weeks of such demand as has been made for the armies of Europe.

The buying of wool for the use of contractors for army uniforms has been on such a tremendous scale, and prices have gone so high, that it has been impossible for more than a few woolen manufacturers in the United States to lay up a supply for the future. Imports of wool into this country normally reach about 200,000,000 pounds of unscoured wool per year. They are now running at the rate of less than one-tenth of that, while the domestic production of wool which is normally about 325,000,000 pounds of fleece wool per year, has fallen off below that figure, owing to the slaughter of sheep for meat.

The European nations for at least seven months in the year will insist on obtaining woolen garments for their soldiers for hygienic reasons. Eventually more cotton will have to be used, but this will be because the supply of wool has become practically exhausted.

Meantime, the non-combatant population of the world will have to use cotton. Not only will cotton be used for mixing with wool, but many garments hitherto made largely of wool will have to be made exclusively of cotton.

The linen industry is faced by a crisis almost as acute as that which exists in wool. The best flax "line" comes from Belgium. The seed of the flax grown in that country is planted in all countries where flax is grown for fibre instead of for seed. The Russian flax crop this season was 40 per cent. short. The supply of flax fibre from Ireland is so limited that the cotton crop of one small county in the South would have relatively more industrial importance.

The River Lys, known in history as the "Golden River," which runs through northeastern France and southwestern Belgium, in peaceful times is lined for one hundred miles along both its banks with flax which has been sunk in its sluggish current for the purpose of "retting." This year, and, perhaps for two or three years more, the Lys will yield none of its matchless fibre to the linen consumers of the world.

The destruction of the flax fibre industry in Belgium tells only part of the story, however. There is only a small supply of seed which other countries can obtain. We are told by some of the best authorities in the linen trade that it will probably be 1917, even if the war should stop now, before the supply of linen could be restored to normal proportions.

The influence of governmental suggestion in Europe's commercial affairs particularly at present among the warring nations, is greater than ever before. European students of economic conditions have been quick to realize the significance of the impending textile crisis, and it is largely as a result of their advice that foreign buying has assumed such enormous proportions in the last few weeks. We believe that these developments foreshadow the inauguration of a new era for cotton and that the calamity of over-production, which seemed so distressing only a few months ago, will prove to be a blessing, not only to the South, but to all mankind. It is fortunate that such a bountiful supply of this king of fibers is available at a time when the greatest war in history has removed from serious competition its two great rivals—wool and flax.

WAKE FOREST WINNER

Defeats Raleigh Y. M. C. A. in Uninteresting Game of Basketball.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Wake Forest, N. C., Feb. 13.—Wake Forest defeated Raleigh Young Men's Christian Association tonight on the local floor by the score of 33 to 14. The game was slow and uninteresting and but little enthusiasm was displayed by the large crowd that witnessed the game, with the Baptists playing far below their usual form. In the first half the visitors were able to hold the score to a ten all count. With practically a new line up the Wake Forest team came back in the second half and added 23 points to the score, allowing the visitors only two field goals, the final score standing 33 to 14.

Paris, Feb. 14.—M. Millerand, the French secretary of war, today issued the following note:

"All reservists and territorials who are fathers of six children, even though already serving in the army will be incorporated in the 1877 class, the last class of reservists called to the colors."

Liverpool, Feb. 14 (via London).—The White Star Line steamship Arabic arrived today from New York. The British flag was flown throughout the trip. No submarines were sighted.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

A subscription dance will be given at the Cape Fear Country Club on Tuesday evening. This will be the last dance before the Lenten season.

* * *

Friends of Mr. J. Marion James will regret to learn that he suffered an attack of appendicitis yesterday afternoon and underwent an operation at the James Walker Memorial hospital last night. His condition was reported as being as favorable as could be expected.

* * *

The many friends of Dr. Frank H. Russell, of Wilmington, have learned with deep regret of his serious illness at the Union Protestant Hospital in Baltimore. The last reports from his bedside stated that he was slightly improved. Mrs. Russell and his brother, Lindsay Russell, Esq., of New York, are with him. Dr. Russell accompanied a patient to Baltimore last week and was taken ill while at his hotel in that city.

* * *

APPROACHING WEDDING
IS OF MUCH INTEREST

Greenville, N. C., Feb. 14.—The following invitations have been issued:

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lee Smith
request the honor of your presence
at the marriage of their daughter,
Vernessa Louise,
to
Mr. Charles Ray Townsend,
Wednesday evening, Feb. 29, 1915,
at 9 o'clock.
Christian church, Greenville, N. C.
Reception from 9:30 to 11 o'clock,
at 706 Evans street.

* * *

WEDDING OF MUCH INTEREST
AT ST. JOHN'S TODAY

A wedding of much social interest will take place at St. John's Episcopal church this evening at 6 o'clock, when Miss Hallie Nutt Rutland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutland, will become the bride of Mr. Armand de Rosset Harris, son of Mrs. W. R. Sullivan, of New York. Rev W. E. Cox, the rector, will officiate. No cards have been issued.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Sullivan and Mr. Hamilton Harris, a brother of the prospective groom, have arrived in the city to attend the wedding.

* * *

EDUCATIONAL CLASSES
AT Y. W. C. A. TODAY

The class in parliamentary law which was organized last fall and has been taught by Miss Margaret Gibson will have its last lesson this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Y. W. C. A. Another class in the same subject is being organized and will have its first meeting tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. This will also be taught by Miss Gibson. Those interested in taking this course are requested to call at the office and register.

The class in shorthand will meet at the association building tonight at 8 o'clock.

The mission study class of which Miss Sue Hall is the teacher will meet tonight at 8 o'clock. This is a new class but there have been a large number of members enrolled and it is expected to be one of the most popular of the classes.

Robert E. Speer's "Servants of the King" will be used as the textbook. This is an account, in narrative form of the work of pioneer missionaries of al idenominations in the foreign fields.

* * *

ROCKY MOUNT BARACA
CLASS ENTERTAINS

Rocky Mount, N. C., Feb. 13.—Those who failed to avail themselves of the privilege of attending the social and business session of the Baraca class of the Methodist church last Thursday night missed a rare treat. About 150 persons, members and invited guests, were on hand at the appointed hour and the musical and literary programme that had been arranged by the committee was carried out in an exceptionally excellent manner bythe ladies and gentlemen who took part. Where all did so well it would seem invidious to discriminate, yet the writer thinks the solo of Mrs. Dunn and Miss Lucile Cuthrell, as well as that of Mr. W. D. Lewis, deserved especial mention; while the violin solos, by Miss Lucia were fully up to her usual standard of excellence, and no higher praise could be bestowed on her. The other numbers were all well rendered and the programme thoroughly enjoyed throughout.

After the regular routine business session, reports of officers, committees etc., most delicious refreshments were served by the ladies of the church.

The class is doing good work among the men of the church and should be encouraged. It numbers among its members some of the most prominent substantial men of the community, as well as a hundred or more young men. It is hoped that it will continue to grow in power and influence.

* * *

FRATERNITIES ACTIVE
AT TRINITY COLLEGE

Trinity College, Durham, Feb, 14—Much action among the Fraternities at Trinity College was noted during the past week and initiation ceremonies have been numerous. These ordeals began last Friday, when the Beta Lambda chapter of the Sigma Chi Fraternity held its annual initiation during the afternoon and evening at their hall on Main street.

Saturday the Alpha- Alpha chapter of the Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity held its eighteenth annual initiation, taking in six new members. The N. C. Gamma chapter of the Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity also held their initiation on Saturday night followed by a banquet at the Melbourne hotel.

The following members of the Freshman class survived the initiatory ordeals of the Sigma Chi and were welcomed into the ranks of the Fraternity: E. F. Dunston, of Elizabeth City; A. G. Flythe, of Jackson; R. F. 'Mann, Charlotte; E. M. Thompson, Wilmington. After performing several stunts for the amusement of the old members, the initiates underwent the impressive ritualistic ceremonies admitting them into the mysteries of the order.

Later in the evening attention was given to an informal smoker and feed in the chaper room, important speeches from visiting members, upper classmen, and initiates. This closed the festivities.

Saturday the Alpha-Alpha chapter of the Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity held its eighteenth annual initiation. The following men were made members of the organization; H. D. Litaker, Thomasville, N. C., P. R. Master, Winston-Salem, N. C., J. E. Thompson, Whiteville, N. C., H. W. Kendal, Shelby, N. C., Milton Norman, Hallfax, N. C., and C. B. Adams, Durham, N. C.

The initiation was concluded with a banquet in Malbourne hotel tonight. G. A. Warlick, Jr., acted as toastmaster, and toast were given by N. M. Patton, F. C. Smith, J. Brandon Bruner, of Raleigh, J. N. Cox, of Norfolk, Va., and by all of the six initiates.

The visitors to the ceremonies included J. R. Peacock, of High Point, K. C. Knight, of Whitakers; Roy Toxes, J. M. Cox, Randell Mann, and L. J. Gregory, from the University of North Carolina; J. B. Bruner and Rutledge Fields, from A. & M. College.

Also the initiation of new members into the N. C. Gamma Chapter of the Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity, took place in the Odd Fellows' Hall on Main street Saturday night. After initiating the new men into the secrets of the chapter and after all the "rough house" ceremonies were performed, the initiates, visitors, and old members of the local chapter of the franternity dispersed for a short while.

At nine o'clock in the dining room of the Malbourne Hotel, which was decorated in the fraternity colors—purple and red—the following men were found seated around the tables awaiting the seven course banquet: new members Roy Giles, Marion, N. C., Jessie Sauls, Kenley, N. C., Erwin Tomlin, Statesville; and Frank St John of Johnson City, Tennessee;

The visitors present: Jemmie Cowper, Bruce Hodges, Frank Kramer, Frank Brinn, J. H. Cooper, of A. & M. College; J. H. Way, of Waynesville, N. C.; Pierce Johnson, of Weldon, N. C., D. W. Edgerton, of Macon, N. C., C. C. Foushee, Jonesboro, N. C., Joe Brinn, of Hertford, N. C., and Willie Smith, of Raleigh.

URGES "WOMAN'S PARTY" TO END WARS

Miss SUSANNA COCROFT

More than a thousand leading women of the United States, assembled at the Nation's capital, have united in an effort to end war among civilized nations forever. The organization, known as the "Woman's Peace Party," is based on the idea that man's efforts for peace have been a failure for over five hundred years.

The message flashed across the country from the meeting is that "the greatest price Europe is going to have to pay is not even in the lives of men she is now giving, but the blasted lives of generations yet unborn."

These were the words of Miss Susanna Cocroft, the well-known health advocate of Chicago who participated in the big peace meeting. Miss Cocroft has a following of more than seventy thousand women throughout the world.

"No nation is greater than the strength of its mothers," says Miss Cocroft, in her plea to American womanhood. "During the past fifteen years, I have been devoting my time to building up the mental and physical strength of womanhood all over the world and the point which most strongly interests me is the effect of this war upon the health of this and of the next generation. No nation is greater than the strength of its individual members.

"Worry, hatred, anxiety and fear must be the consuming thought of the mothers and sisters of Europe today. These are eating at the very heart of national strength. Our mothers and sisters across the sea have little heart for food. Their bodies, consumed by worry, anxiety and fear grow weak and inefficient.

"Emperor William himself is demonstrating the effect of worry on his own health. He is a keen student and he knows well that he should avoid worry, fear, jealousy and hatred as he would avoid contagious diseases.

"While jealousy, fear, anger, and hatred affect disastrously the health of a nation, their opposites, sympathy, kindness, love and goodness, build up the nerves and strengthen the health. One great good to American womanhood brought about by this war, is this building of health and life through generous giving. Not the giving of money but of sympathy and love—the giving of self. As we give, so do we grow, physically and spiritually."

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. Joe E. Johnson, of Warsaw, was a guest at the Orton yesterday.

—Mr. J. F. Woodward, of Warsaw, was a guest at the Orton yesterday.

—Mr. Clyde A. Holt, of Greensboro, was a guest at the Orton yesterday.

—Rev. E. deF. Heald, of Hickory, was registered at the Orton yesterday.

—Mr. Harry Green ,of Lumberton, was registered at the Orton yesterday.

—Mrs. Robert W. Davis, of Southport, was registered at the Orton yesterday.

—Mr. G. C. Lamb, Jr., of Scotland Neck, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

—Mr. Morrison Formyduvall, of Whiteville, was a guest at the Orton yesterday.

—Mr. Emmett Levy, of Raleigh, was a visitor in the city yesterday, a guest at the Orton.

"WHAT WE NEED."

Resolutions Adopted by the Social Service Conference.

(State Board of Health.)

The recent meeting of the State Social Service Conference in no manner slept on its job. From the resolutions passed, the weight of their importance and the range of their interest, it is evident that the true conception of service which prompted the organization of the Conference is actuating it today. These resolutions are broad, yet considerate, comprehensive yet definite, in their view of the questions to which they are addressed. They indicate the position of the Conference on matters of timely importance, especially those relating to social conditions, and represent the pulse beats of the State's best thought in social welfare work. A summary of the resolutions adopted follows:

1. Favoring probation, indeterminate sentence and parole, and the payment of a part of the prisoners' earnings to his family.
2. Endorsing the measure of a State reformatory for women.
3. Endorsing the work and observance of Community Service Week and favoring a repetition and enlargement of the work this year.
4. Favoring a law that will prohibit the delivery of liquor for beverage purposes in North Carolina.
5. Urging the General Assembly to provide liberally for the enlargement of the activities of the State Board of Health, especially for increasing the capacity and equipment of the State Sanitorium and for a State-wide campaign against tuberculosis also to include in the work of the Board the inspection of jails and convict camps.
6. Favoring the creation of a Conference committee on legislation.
7. Favoring the creation of a Conference committee on public amusements, playgrounds and recreation.
8. Endorsing the uniform child labor law, the 14-year age limit, with adequate inspection, and urging the serious consideration of the General Assembly of the child labor bill introduced by Senator Weaver, of Buncombe county.
9. Commending the work of the Library Commission and aiding it in securing a large appropriation.
10. Favoring a State campaign for moonlight schools to teach adult illiterates to read and write.
11. Favoring a law to make cohabitation of the races a crime.
12. Favoring the State-wide adoption of the Guilford county public morals law, making property owners who rent houses for immoral purposes responsible.
13. Favoring the organization of churches and social service leagues in every North Carolina city and town.

NO MANAGER FOR GREENVILLE

Mass Meeting Rejects City Management Plan by Overwhelming Vote.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Greenville, N. C., Feb. 13.—For some time the matter of a change in the city charter and the employment of a "city manager" to run the city affairs has been agitated and at a former meeting a committee was appointed to look into the matter and report to another meeting. That other meeting—a mass meeting—was held in the court house last night. The committee reported the matter favorably, but the crowd did not take to it and after considerable discussion a vote was called and the result was so overwhelmingly against the proposed plan that the chairman did not think it worth while to announce the vote.

THEATRICAL

It's here! "After Her Millions," the wildest comedy riot that was ever permitted to escape from a producing studio. It's all jammed into three reels—three reels of hilarious fun. Three reels of farce—farce that makes one choke and gasp in a vain effort to give expression to the laughter which runs over while Billie Ritchie, Pathe Lehrman and Gertrude Selby are on the screen.

It's no laughing matter to laugh one's self sick, but "After Her Millions" literally makes one giddy-headed with unrefined and unrestrained mirth. It will cause a general riot at the Bijou this afternoon and tonight, and if someone doesn't get injured it will be a miracle. The cop on the corner will be tipped off, for the yowls and howls which will go up when this seat-rocking comedy is flashed on the screen, will make police headquarters send out the reserves.

Billie Ritchie is one of Nature's own comedians. In fact, it is to laugh when one merely looks at him. Those feet, those clothes, those grimaces! When Bijou gives notives that it will not be reels of rib-tickling, side-splitting and back-breaking comedy, it's time to draw the curtain. Human nature just can't stand it. Dislocated jaws are bound to follow its production, and the Bijou gives notice that i twill not be responsible for any such injuries, after this fair warning. It's not for the weak. Delicate frames will be shattered by the waves of laughter which will shake them in tremor after tremor of earthquake violence.

What's it all about? Billie Ritchie only knows. It starts somewhere and ends somewhere, but just what's between no one knows. You won't know after it's over—you don't have time to follow the plot.

Then there's another one that deserves more mention than we have the space for. It's a rousing two-reel Mutual drama, "On the Ledge," a novel plot cleverly handled by two great favorites, Irene Hunt and Wallace Reid. It's two full reels of the highest class drama that Mutual knows how to produce, and that's enough said.

Some Joy at the Grand.

You will, indeed, go shy a big bunch of joy if you fail to be in on today's great show at the New Grand. In the language of the streets, it is going to be some show. Heading today's swell offering comes a film that has been widely advertised and one that has been eagerly looked forward to by the folks of Wilmington. It is nothing less than the screen appearance of that charming and popular actress, Gertrude McCoy, in the big Edison sensation, "The Girl at the Key," being one of the phases and by far the most exciting and intense of the life of "The Girl Who Earns Her Living." This one feature alone would be of sufficient importance to make any movie show great, but it is not alone in its glory at the New Grand today. There are four other feature films in all, thus affording a great show, the biggest and best in Wilmington. Another one of today's topliners is "The Fates and Flora Fourflush," being the second of the most spectacular and novel fun productions ever made for the screen and with the well known actress, Clara Kimball Young, in the leading role. Still another great comedy on today, one of the favorites, will be "The Battle of Snakeville," including, of course, "Slippery Slim." There is yet another big laugh producer in Lubin's "Feel My Muscle."

The dramatic side has not been overlooked today by any means, and heading this part of today's show will come "Love's Savage Hate," a thrilling story of Mexico, and with L. C. Shumway and Velena Whitman in the star parts. So don't miss today's phenomenal offering at the New Grand. No, there is no raise in the price of admission. It remains at the same old figure—5 cents, afternoon and night.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 14.—Declaring that the anti-liquor forces have had their chance and have failed, "wet" leaders in the Lower House of the General Assembly announced today that they would attempt to organize the House along strictly wet and dry lines this week, the seventh of the speakership deadlock.

The "drys" have been attempting to obtain the election of one of their men through caucus action.

SHE IS HERE TODAY
NEW GRAND
Appears Popular
GERTRUDE McCOY
In the Latest Thriller of Filmdom
"THE GIRL AT THE KEY"
Also the Big Laugh Producer:
"FLORA FOURFLUSH"
With Clara Kimball Young.
And the Giant Fun-Maker:
"BATTLE OF SNAKEVILLE"
With Yet Another Scream Photoplay:
"FEEL MY MUSCLE"
Climaxed by the Wonderful Dramatic:
"LOVE'S SAVAGE HATE"

Wooltex
THE H. BLACK COMPANY
Designers and Makers
PARIS-CLEVELAND
Earliest Showing of the New Wooltex Spring Styles Coats, Coat Suits And Skirts
A. D. BROWN
The Store That Sells Wooltex

BILLIE RITCHIE, "THE MAN WHO MADE LAUGHS FAMOUS," IN "AFTER HER MILLIONS," 3 REEL L-KO GLOOM CHASER.
BIGGEST AND FUNNIEST COMEDY PICTURE EVER FILMED. THREE FULL REELS OF BILLIE
"ON THE LEDGE"
Two Reel Mutual Drama — A Clever Plot, Handled by Two Favorite Stars—Irene Hunt and Wallace Reid.
BIJOU

VICTORIA THEATRE
Another Week of Big Music Shows at Tiny Prices. Presenting the Premier Musical Attraction:
FOLLETTE AND WICKS AND THEIR VICTORIA GIRLS
Fun. Melody. Novelty. Dancing.
SHOW CHANGED THREE TIMES A WEEK
Monday's and Tuesday's Attraction, That Well Known Musical Concoction:
"Schultz's Cabaret"
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
3:30 o'clock in the Afternoon.
7:30 and 9 o'clock at Night.
Matinee Prices: 5 Cents for Children and 10 Cents for Adults.
Night Prices: 10 and 20 Cents.

CONCORD CHAPTER, NO. 1, R. A. M.

Will meet in regular convocation Monday evening, February 15th, at 8 o'clock. Refreshments will be served at close of convocation.

By order of High Priest.
JAS. H. TAYLOR, JR.,
Secretary.

ELIZABETH SCHAAP FISHBLATE
HOTEL WILMINGTON ROOM No. 312
Exclusive models of Spring and Summer Millinery from my New York Shop, will be on display
FEBRUARY 15th to 20th
All Are Cordially Invited. 11 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Take Care of Your Earnings
Said a noted business man in a recent address before an assemblage of rising young men. It is a well known saying that money is more easily earned than saved. Of course an account, no matter how small, in a good savings bank is always a stimulus to those who want to save but lack a system. We solicit small accounts, paying interest at the rate of four per cent., compounded quarterly.
START TODAY
HOME SAVINGS BANK
Cor. Front and Chestnut Sts. Home Bank Building.

The Busiest Spot in Town
Hanby's Hardware Store,
29 SO. FRONT ST.
All day long we were busy with a continual stream of discriminating buyers, and they all left well satisfied with their bargains in
Crockery, Hardware, Tools, Canoes, Tents, House Furnishing Goods, Motor Boat Supplies, Heaters and Ranges, Gasoline Engines, and Sporting Goods and Farming Implements.

Drinks Hot and Cold
Our Expert Soda Men are ever alert to serving you something wholesome and refreshing, from the famous "Woodall and Sheppard Fount." Something New and Different nearly every day, and the "old time" drinks, made to your liking.
WOODALL & SHEPPARD, Inc.
KODAKS AND SUPPLIES
NORRIS' CANDIES
Prescriptions Compounded Carefully. Phones: 131-132

COAL :: COAL
Egg, Stove and Chestnut, Logan Lump and Pocahontas, Run of Mine.
SHINGLES! SHINGLES!
750,000 Shingles, All Grades and Sizes.
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.
Everything in This Line.
We Offer Close Prices, Prompt Service and Respectfully Solicit Your Orders.
W. B Thorpe & Company
'Phone 789.

We are now located in our new quarters, and are prepared to take care of all orders promptly for
Gasoline, Kerosene, Lubricating Oils, Axle Grease, Cup and Transmission Grease.
GASOLINE 14 1-2c in Galvanized Iron Barrels, F. O. B. Wilmington
We paying return freight on empty barrels.
DON'T FAIL TO ORDER OUR CARBONLESS AUTOIL FOR AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER GAS ENGINE LUBRICATION
CAPE FEAR OIL CO.

"OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS"
Oliver Plows Have Been the Standard for Three Generations
More Than 2,500,000 in Actual Use.
They stand first and foremost for excellence, durability, fine finish, long wearing and perfect scouring and turning qualities. Sold by good merchants.
W. E. SPRINGER & CO.
DISTRICT AGENTS.
Purcell Building. Wilmington, N. C.

Everybody Reads the Star Business Locals

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

SOUTHERN COTTON REVIEW

Market Showed Decided Steadiness in Early Part of Week, but Closed Under the Previous Week.

New Orleans, Feb. 14. — The cotton market closed last week at a net loss of 10 to 16 points. In the early part, steadiness was shown, chiefly as the result of the large export movement, but sentiment favored a reaction from the advance. Political news in relation to its probable effect on the trade of this country was accepted as a good basis for sales.

Statistics had many favorable features. The wee's exports were 298,007 bales, against 175,586 the same week last year. The total amount of American cotton afloat for Europe was placed at 1,184,000 bales, against 548,000 a year ago. Although the movement from the interior was large, shipemnts were heavy and stocks at the thirty principal towns showed a decrease of 43,000 that the visible supply of American cotton was 5,817,592 bales, against 4,-170,466 a year ago, and revived large crop talk.

This week the trade probably will divide its attention between the measure which the belligerents may take against each others' foreign trade on the one hand and the plans for the coming crop of cotton on the other.

Much nervousness is felt over this, because the general impression is that the course of the war can hardly improve shipping conditions.

The question of acreage is soon to become of prime importance. Bussis will be given a powerful weapon if the area planted is reduced, as advocated, while, on the other hand, they would have an up-hill struggle to maintain values, if approximately as much cotton should be planted last year or the decrease in acreage should be small.

THE COTTON SITUATION

Market a Trading Affair—Doubt Pending Government's Taking Charge

New York, Feb, 13.—The price movement during the week was more or less circumscribed owing undoubtedly to the impending inauguaration of federal control of the cotton trade. There is no reason, however, to be apprehensive over the tax provision of the law because the new contract has been carefully drafted so as to meet all requirements of the act, and is not taxable.

The question of interpretation of the law is a serious one and has without doubt restrained the trade from making free use of the advantages of the contract market. The phase of the question which seems to be causing more uncertainty than anything else is how the Government will supervise deliveries of cotton. No provision has been made for classification by federal officers before tender and shippers are confronted with doubt regarding the acceptance and grading of their cotton. This is probably the chief reason why certificated stocks in New York are so small, and why hedge selling has been on such a limited scale.

It is not expected, however, that this restraining influence will be protracted, and when the Government's policies become clearly defind through practical application th trade will have little trouble in adjusting itself to the new system. One thing seems assured, however, and that is that until hedge selling becomes heavier in volume the situation favors the buyer rather than the seller.

There is no falling off in the heavy export movement, nor as far as can be ascertained is there any let-up in foreign buying. This of course is a reflection of the improved foreign trade conditions, as exemplified by the British Board of Trade's recent statements on exports of cloth and yarns which show a big increase over December, and indicate a long step towards the restoration of normal conditions in Lancashire. The amount of cotton awaiting shipment at our ports is believed to be very large. The Government is gathering statistics on this point. So far figures have been received from only one port; Norfolk holds more than 85,000 bales until freight room can be obtained. This is a large total for a small port, and indicates that delayed shipments at other large exporting points must be in proportion.

Little has developed throwing any light on the prospective crop situation. Recent dependable advices from North Carolina, however, suggest a reduction of 25 per cent, in acreage. It is a matter of current comment that arrangements for fertilizer and other purchases preliminary to field work are not being pushed as early as usual. Purchases of horses and mules in south western markets for cotton growing are said to be extremely light, while the continued high prices for all other agricultural products still remain a strong influence for crop diversification. Under the circumstances, a trading market is about all that can be expected for the present. With a setback, however, purchases on an enlarged scale would then be in order again.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

MARINE.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Mar Adriatico (Sp.), 1,783 tons, Bilboa, Henry Whyte.

Str. Nicaria (Ger.), 2,289 tons, Hollasch, Heide & Co.

Str. Kiel (Ger.), 2,872 tons, Linke, at Southport, Heide & Co.

Schooners.

Schr. Herbert May, 318 tons, Black, C. D. Maffitt & Co.

Schr. Rebecca R. Douglas, 399 tons, Ladd, C. D. Maffitt & Co.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reparted by Rodgers, Plummer & Co., Inc.)

Petersburg, Va., February 12, 1915.

Spanish — Farmers' stock, market quiet, 82½c per bu.

Virginias — Farmers' stock, market steady. Fancy Jumbo, 3¾c. per lb. Fancy Hand-Picked, 3½c. per lb. Extra Prime, 3¼c per lb. Shelling stock, 2¾c to 2¾c per lb.

U. S. Court Sale.

Of the Haar Stock of Dry Goods and Fixtures continues until sold. Court appraisers have reduced prices below wholesale cost. (advertisement.)—tf

IMPROVEMENT IS EVIDENT

Increasing Activity of New Financing Reflects Improvement in Money Situation

(Special To The Star)

New York, Feb, 13, —No better evidence of financial improvement could be recorded than the increased activity of new financing. Immediately following upon the opening of the war there was a sharp contraction in new capital applications, the total of which recorded for the last seven months reached about $480,000,000, or $165,000,000 less than the same time last year. The lowest month was September, when applications fell below $28,000,000.

Recovery has been gradual, and in January the total rose to $127,000,000, or only $3,000,000 below the same month in 1914; while the total announcements thus far in February already exceed $160,000,000 bonds, including $100,000,000 New York Central, $27,000,000 New York State, and $15,-000,000 Canadian Pacific, besides a number of other important issues. The January total was of course swelled by the Pennsylvania issue of $49,000,000. Total issues in February last year were $176,000,000. A considerable portion of current new issues is for the purpose of adjusting maturing obligations; but the significant feature is that these operations could not have been successfully carried through a few weeks ago; while now it looks as if other important flotations will follow, so that this February will considerably exceed the same month a year ago.

While we are facing beyond doubt an urgent demand for capital, it is not likely under existing business depression that there will be any great demand from really new enterprises. This year an extraordinary volume of short term notes and other obligations mature, which wil have to be extended or turned into fixed forms, the latter method being the most probable.

There is also another and very significant trend in the new demands for capital, which is that nearly every important nation in the world except Great Britain is either borrowing in the United States or wishing to borrow. This is due to the war. London has practically retired as the world's banker for the purpose of devoting its whole financial resources to conduct of the war. Of course, this withdrawal is temporary, yet it offers an unusual opportunity to the United States, because New York is now the only free capital market in the world, and hither will come a large portion of the new capital applications.

At present the war is being carried on by all belligerents largely by means of short term obligations, although Great Britain is aiming to pay a considerable share as current expenses. Later on these war debts will be turned into more permanent forms of investment. All of the belligerents have established extensive credits in this market, for the purpose of purchasing war materials, immense quantities of which are being steadily shipped to Europe. This movement will continue as long as the war lasts, and is proving a very vital factor in swelling our exports, large quantities of ammunition, automobiles, clothing, etc., leaving American ports every week.

Our exports are being further expanded by heavy shipments of wheat and cotton. Meanwhile our importations are running very light, owing to the interruption of supplies by the war; and in the week ending February 6th, the excess of exports over imports was estimated at $37,000,000. As a result of these international operations, foreign exchanges has again declined to the lowest point since 1907. Gold imports from China and Canada are coming at a moderate scale, and larger amounts would follow were it not for the establishing of the foreign credits referred to above. It is estimated that the present inward movement may run as high as $10,000,000, but we do not need gold while Europe does, and under existing conditions it is more advantageous to Europe and to the United States to allow these credits to stand. We have thus become a creditor instead of a debter nation.

The most important local factor in the financial situation is the abundance of loanable funds at reasonable rates. This is due partly to the dullness in trade and partly to the satisfactory working of the Federal reserve banking system. There has been a steady expansion in loans which now stand at $2,221,000,000 against $2,-180,000,000 at the opening of the year. Bank reserves have declined somewhat in consequence, but the surplus last week was still above $140,000,000. Investment conditions have improved as shown by the ready absorption of really high-grade bonds and stocks. Some of the latter are selling at very low prices, compared with current rates for interest.

Stock Exchange values have been subjected to sharp fluctuations. The passing of United States Steel's dividend and announcement of the New York Central's new issue were both signals for hear attacks, although they represented conditions already passed. There was some fear also that the Canadian Pacific dividend would be reduced, but these apprehensions proved unfounded. The possibility of an extra session for the purpose of passing the Ship Purchase Bill is an unsatisfactory feature, inasmuch as the nation will be glad to see Congress adjourn at its appointed date, March 4th.The uncertainties of war also caused moderate fluctuations in the security market. There are thus sufficient depressing influences to keep the market more or less unsettled and afford the opportunity for creating a bear party of some consequence. Nevertheless, intrinsic conditions are steadily improving; the best evidence of which, as already stated, is the activity in new financing.

There is a continued gain in business confidence, also some, though limited, improvement in the volume of business. Bread is advancing owing to the high cost of wheat, brought about of course by war conditions. Grain has already risen dangerously high; and present prices naturally yield gratifying results to the farmer, as all food prices are rising. The Southern cotton planter is also getting a better price for his product. These are comfortable times for our farming classes, since conditions encourage the largest possible production at good prices for nearly all agricultural products. January railroad earnings were exceedingly unsatisfactory and often showed large decreases. Yet later freight returns show an increasing movement, and there is reason to hope that the railroads have seen the worst of their troubles. In another aspect the tide seems also to have turned for the better; that is in the iron trade. In the export division a much better business is being done, and our own railroad are placing more liberal orders for equipment than for several months. As prices are also steadier there is abundant evidence that the steel trade is now on the upward grade, although the pace may be disappointingly slow. Nevertheless the industry is now running upon a 60 per cent basis, compared with 35 per cent a few weeks ago.

Business this week was somewhat interrupted by the holiday, but indications point to a more active and irregular market. Should nothing occure to prevent the present reviving tendency of confidence, we may look for a still higher market, but purchases should be governed with exceptional caution and sharp reactions are possible at any time.

HENRY CLEWS

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW

Number of Important and Unusual Developments in Stock Market During Week.

New York, Feb. 14.—A number of important and unusual incidents governed last week's irregular stock market. Prices rose in the early period in response to the maintenance of regular disbursements by several of the leading railroads and industrial companies whose dividend stability had been brought into question and made further gains on the excellent tonnage statement of the United States Steel Corporation for January. The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission defining the rate making powers of the railroads running between Missouri river and Pacific coast points gave further encouragement.

Another interesting development of the week was the further decline in exchange between New York and London, which caused the Bank of England to relinquish a part of the gold sent by American bankers to Canada in the early stages of the war. Since the announcement of the first engagement, exchange has gone lower and little doubt is entertained that more of this gold is to now back, especially as American exports to the belligerents are approaching unprecedented proportions.

Over the holiday which came on a rising tide of prices, events in connection with this country's notes to England and Germany gave rise to some concern and much of the early ground was lost. The short interest which had shown a disposition to oppose the recent rise, made fresh commitments as a result of this new situation. Foreign selling of American securities in the local market during the week was moderate but removal of certain restrictions on the London exchange and reopening of the Amsterdam Exchange are expected to make such offerings easier.

General trade, including steel and copper, manifested distinct improvement during the week and most lines of merchandise made further progress toward the normal. Partial cessation of the wild speculation in grains and higher prices for cotton were helpful to business as a whole. Railroad earnings are improving, but comparisons with a year ago show contraction of tonnage.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, Feb. 13.)

CORN—$2.10 per sack.

PEAS—Black eyed peas, $2.50 per bu.; cow peas, market not open.

POTATOES — Irish potatoes, 30@35c. per bu. Sweet potatoes, yams, 65@75c. per bu.

BEEF—Native dressed, 7@9c.; good sales.

PORK—Small, 8@10c per lb.

SHEEP—Out of season.

WOOL—Burry, 14 to 15c.; black wool, 16 to 17c.; first-class white wool, 21c. free, 20@21c. per lb.

HIDES—Green salt, 13c.; dry flints, 17c. per lb.; good demand.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON — Old hams, 20c.; sides and shoulders, 15c. lb.; very dull; no sales.

BEESWAX—Firm, 28c. per lb.

POULTRY — Chickens, grown, 40@45c. Spring, 15@30c. per head; very dull. Turkeys, 15c.; no sale.

EGGS—17@20c. per doz.; very dull; price expected to go lower.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, Feb. 13.—North Carolina Peanuts — Market, firm; new crop, fancy hand picked, 70c; No. 1, machine picked, 60c per bu.

Virginia Peanuts—Steady, New crop Jumboes, 60c; fancy hand picked, 55c; No. 1, machine picked, 50c per bu.

Spanish Peanuts—Steady. New crop, No. 1, small, machine picked, 75c.; Jumboes, 65c. per bu. All receipts, heavier.

GREAT TOBACCO SEASON.

Greenville Sold Practically Twenty Million Pounds of Tobacco.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Greenville, N. C., Feb. 14.—The Greenville tobacco market closed its sales for the season Friday, with a record of 20,889,189 pounds. This breaks all former records by several millions. January's sales were 1,032,504 pounds, and for the two weeks this month 168,470 pounds were sold, making 20,889,189. Last year's sales were 14,959,913 pounds, so the increase over those sales was near 33 1-3 per cent., a record to challenge any eastern market.

Prices were good, though not quite so high as last season, but the tobacco farmers made money and there is much cash among them for this year. The farmers are in good condition, and are prepared for breakers, if they should come. It is safe to say that they are preparing to save this year and next fall will find them in good condition.

The Farmville market sold about 500,000 pounds since January 1st, and that market sold six or seven million pounds this season. Pitt county still leads in home grown tobacco sold on its markets. Next season it will break this year's record, in production, sales and satisfaction, is predicted.

There is yet some tobacco in the hands of the farmers, and the buyers or warehousemen will continue to handle some tobacco for quite a while yet. There may be 150,000 or 200,000 pounds still with the farmers.

Again Greenville closes its season second among eastern markets, and leads in percentage of gains over last year.

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

February 15, 1915.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 44 degrees; at 8 P. M., 60 degrees; maximum, 72 degrees; minimum, 44 degrees; mean, 58 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month, to date, .70 inch.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river, at Fayetteville, at 8 a. m. Saturday 8.5 feet.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina—Showers Monday; Tuesday, cloudy and cooler.

The Port Calendar, Feb. 15, 1915.

Sun rises . . . . . 6:57 A. M.
Sun sets . . . . . 5:56 P. M.
Day's length . . . . . 10 hrs. 59 min.

THE TIDES.

	High water. A.M.	P.M.	Low water. A.M.	P.M.
Wilmington	10:49	11:03	5:48	6:09
Southport	8:48	9:03	2:36	3:03
Masonboro Inl	8:37	8:57	2:16	2:43

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.

February 14, 1913.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature Highest today.	Temperature Lowest last night.	Precipitations at 8 P. M.
Abilene	clear	62	—	.0
Asheville	rain	54	50	.02
Atlanta	rain	58	50	.04
Augusta	cldy	74	52	.0
Birmingh.	cldy	60	56	.18
Boston	cldy	40	—	.0
Charleston	cldy	62	54	.0
Charlotte	rain	66	48	.0
Chicago	cldy	42	—	.08
Galveston	pt cldy	60	54	.74
Jacksonv.	cldy	—	56	.0
Memphis	clear	58	—	.0
Mobile	rain	66	58	.01
Montgom'y	rain	70	56	.80
New Orl.	cldy	64	62	.50
New York	cldy	44	—	.0
Oklahoma	clear	54	—	.0
Palestine	clear	64	46	.0
Pittsburg	cldy	60	—	.01
Raleigh	clear	68	44	.0
Savannah	cldy	70	56	.0
Shreveport	clear	64	—	.0
St. Louis	clear	53	—	.06
Washington	cldy	54	—	.0

WASHINGTON'S GOOD ADVICE

The Star's Page of Presidents a Feature—Don't Forget the Gold.

"Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct. And can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded, and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated."

This sentiment has a singularly modern, American ring; it might have been uttered yesterday as an appeal and warning to citizens of the United States in the shadow of the European war. As a matter of fact it was spoken one hundred and eighteen years ago by President Washington in his farewell address. In divers ways and at many junctures, the wise counsel of that historic speech has influenced the nation's policy, but never were its ideas more opposite than in the present situation.

The Star's Page of Presidents will appear soon. It will be found interesting and instructive and especially will it please the advertisers participating. Contentants should make ready to get the $25 gold prize. Remember, everybody in and out of the city except persons in any way connected with The Morning Star, are eligible to enter the contest. Outside contestants stand as good a chance as those in the city. A young lady of Salisbury was awarded the Charlotte Observer's prize.

American Woman to Talk In German Uniform

Miss Wilma Sanda, an American woman who has lived long in Germany, is coming back to the United States to lecture in favor of Germany's attitude in the war. In order to emphasize her tendencies, Miss Sanda will wear the uniform of a German officer; that is, she says she will. She believes Germany is right in its position on the war and she will do all she can to prove this to those who will go to hear her lectures.

TRINITY CHOOSES HER DEBATERS FOR CONTEST

Debate Held Friday Night and Speakers Against Swarthmore Named

(Special Star Correspondence)

Trinity College, Durham, N. C., Feb, 13.—The preliminary contest for the making of places on the Trinity debating team in the inter-collegiate debate between Swathmore College and Trinity College was held in East Duke building last night between seven and nine o'clock. The query discussed was: "Resolved, That the United States Should Abandon the Monroe Doctrine". Eight debaters entered the contest, three on the affirmative—B. W. Barnard, H. E. Myers, G. S. Sexton, Jr.— and five on the negative—T. C. Allen, A. H. Gwyn, A. B. Scharborough, and J. H. Small, Jr.,

The men who made places on the team, in the order named, are: B. W. Barnard, Asheville; G. S. Sexton, Jr., Shreveport, La.; A. B. Former, Bailey; and H. E. Myers, Bicsco, alternate. All of the speakers composing the trio are old debaters, representing the best in oratory at Trinity, and they will doubtless sustain Trinity's record in this sort of endeavor.

The debate this year with Swathmore marks the beginning of a new series between that institution and Trinity. The last series between these two institutions ended in the collegiate year 1911-12, resulting in a victory for Trinity of two out of three decisions rendered.

The debaters representing the two colleges will meet this year at the home of Swathmore, Swathmore, Pennsylvania, March 12. On the following year the debate will be held here, and the final clash, if necessary will take place on the Swathmore stage. These debates are held under the auspices of the college literary societies, and they represent a very important part of college activity.

The judges at the meeting last night were: Professor R. L. Flowers, Doctor Wm. H. Glasson, and Doctor C. A. Moore, all of Trinity College.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 14.—The Kanawha county jail here was quarantined today when four cases of smallpox were found among the prisoners. Seven prisoners were taken to the state penitentiary at Moundsville last night after having been exposed to the disease here.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

The Progressive Railway of the South

Bulletin of Special Round Trip Rates in Effect from Wilmington:

CINCINNATI, OHIO $20.40
On sale February 20, 21 and 22nd, limited returning Midnight, March 3rd.
MOBILE, ALA $23.35
On sale February 9 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.
PENSACOLA, FLA $23.35
On sale February 9 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.
NEW ORLEANS, LA $26.75
On sale February 9 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.
TAMPA, FLA $22.30
On sale February 11 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.
CHARLOTTE, N. C. $5.90
On sale February 14 and 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 22nd.

For tickets, Pullman reservations, or any information, call 'phone 178, or apply to Agent.

H. E. PLEASANTS,
T. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T. WEST,
D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

Atlantic Coast Line

"The Standard Railroad of the South"
Bulletin of Special Round Trip Fares.
—from—
WILMINGTON

TAMPA, FLA $22.30
On sale February 9 to 15th, inclusive, limited returning February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.
MOBILE, ALA $23.35
On sale February 9 to 15th, inclusive, limited returning, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.
NEW ORLEANS, LA $26.75
On sale February 9 to 15th, inclusive, limited returning, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.
PENSACOLA, FLA. $23.35
On sale February 9 to 15th, inclusive, limited, returning, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.
CINCINNATI, O. $20.40
On sale February 20, 21, 22, limited returning March 3rd.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN $18.20
On sale April 25, 26 and 27th, limited returning May 5th.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA $24.50
On sale June 7, 8 and 9, limited returning June 17th.

For schedules, reservations and any further information, call 'phone 160, or apply to C. M. ACKER, Ticket Agent of the

ATLANTIC COAST LINE
W. J. CRAIG, Pass. Traf. Mgr.
T. C. WHITE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

TO CHICAGO
ON THE CAROLINA SPECIAL
THROUGH SLEEPING CAR DAILY
VIA
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Premier Carrier of the South
QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE AND BIG FOUR ROUTE

Southern Railway is now operating through sleeping cars daily on the Carolina Special between Charleston, S. C., and Chicago, Ill., affording excellent connections from and for Eastern North Carolina Points, Goldsboro, Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro and intermediate points, through ASHEVILLE AND THE LAND OF THE SKY.

For Pullman sleeping car reservations, schedules and detailed information, ask any Southern Railway Agent, or write,

O. F. YORK,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

BALTIMORE & CAROLINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Between
Baltimore, Wilmington, Georgetown and Charleston, S. C.

Ships sailing from Baltimore every Friday afternoon 3 o'clock, arriving in Wilmington, Sunday afternoon. Low through rates and other information furnished upon application.

J. L. DOTEN, Agent,
Office and Piers, foot Grace street.
Phone 482.
HENRY WILLIAMS, JR.
General Freight Agent,
Baltimore, Md.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect October 12, 1914.

WINTER PARK, WRIGHTSVILLE, WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

EASTBOUND: Leave Front and Princess for Winter Park	Leave Front and Princess for Wrightsville	Leave Front and Princess for Beach	WESTBOUND: Leave Winter Park for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	Leave for for Wilmington
.....	.....	.....	a6:26 A. M.	a6:15 A. M.	.....
.....	.....	.....	a7:31 A. M.	7:20 A. M.	.....
a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	b7:56 A. M.	b7:45 A. M.	b7:35 A. M.
.....	.....	.....	a8:01 A. M.	a7:50 A. M.	a7:40 A. M.
6:50 A.M.	6:50 A. M.	b6:55 A. M.	a8:41 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.	.....
a8:00 A. M.	a8:00 A. M.	.....	9:36 A. M.	9:25 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
3:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	b10:31A.M.	b10:20 A. M.	.....
.....	.....	.....	11:06 A. M.	11:55 A. M.	10:46 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:36 P. M.	12:25 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	2:01 P. M.	1:50 P. M.	e1:45 P. M.
1:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.	c2:36 P. M.	c2:25 P. M.	.....
c1:55 P. M.	c1:55 P. M.	.....	cd3:06P.M.	.....	.....
cd2:35 P. M.	.....	.....	c3:50 P. M.	.....	.....
3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	4:06 P. M.	3:55 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	.....	.....	c4:30 P. M.	.....	.....
c4:10 P. M.	.....	.....	c5:10 P. M.	.....	.....
4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	5:36 P. M.	5:25 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
c4:50 P. M.	.....	.....	6:11 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	.....
5:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	.....	6:51 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	.....
6:10 P. M.	6:10 P. M.	.....	7:32 P. M.	7:22 P. M.	e7:16 P. M.
6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	8:06 P. M.	7:55 P. M.	.....
7:15 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	.....	8:56 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	.....
8:15 P. M.	8:15 P. M.	.....	10:21 P. M.	10:10 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	10:56 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	.....
10:15 P. M.	10:15 P. M.	.....	11:56 P. M.	11:45 P. M.	.....
11:15 P.M.	11:15 P. M.	.....			

SPECIAL FOR SUNDAYS.

Leave Front and Princess streets every half hour from 2:00 to 5:00 P. M.

Leave Beach every half hour from 2:45 to 5:45 P. M.

a—Daily, except Sundays.
b—Sundays Only.
c—Superceded by half hour cars Sunday afternoons.
d—Goes through to Seagate; returning leaves Seagate at 3:00 P. M.
e—Leaves from Station No. 3.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE.
(Daily, except Sundays.)

Leave Ninth and Orange streets, 3:30 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington. Effective Nov. 22, 1914.

Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES:	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90. 3:40 A.M. Monday morning only.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad.	No. 91. 1:15 A.M. Sunday morning (Saturday night) only.
No. 51. * 5:25 A.M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.	No. 50. *12:45 A.M.
No. 64. ‖ 6:50 A.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and intermediate stations.	No. 65. ‖ 6:15 P.M.
No. 48. 7:40 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman Service.	No. 49. * 6:05 P.M.
No. 53. * 8:45 A.M.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 52. * 6:05 P.M.
No. 62. * 3:25 P.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and intermediate stations.	No. 63. *12:50 P.M.
No. 58. * 3:45 P.M.	Chadbourn, Florence, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida Points. Columbia, Asheville and the West. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta, and between Florence and Columbia.	No. 54. *12:50 P.M.
No. 59. ‖ 6:30 P.M.	Fayetteville and intermediate stations.	No. 60. ‖10:15 A.M.
No. 42. * 6:45 P.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars, between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41. * 9:45 A.M.

* Daily. ‖ Daily except Sunday. ‖ Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GASPARILLA CARNIVAL——TAMPA, FLORIDA.
MARDI GRAS CELEBRATION
NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND PENSACOLA.

Excursion Tickets will be sold for the above occasion from Wilmington on February 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, at fares named below, by the

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

THE STANDARD RAILROAD OF THE SOUTH

TAMPA, FLORIDA	$22.30
NEW ORLEANS, La	26.75
MOBILE, ALA	23.35
PENSACOLA, FLA	23.35

Tickets will be limited, at time of purchase, to February 26th, but an extension of final return limit to March 15th may be obtained by depositing tickets prior to expiration and upon payment of $1.00.

For Schedules, Reservations, Etc., inquire of Atlantic Coast Line Ticket Agents, or address

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager, Wilmington, N. C.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

N. & W. Ry. Norfolk & Western

Quickest and Best Line West and Northwest.
Block System. Rock Ballast. 85-lb Rails.
Schedule in Effect Nov. 22, 1914.

Lv. Norfolk	8:30a.m.	8:00p.m.
Lv. Petersburg	11:00a.m.	10:40p.m.
Lv. Durham	7:00a.m.	5:30p.m.
Lv. Lynchburg	2:45p.m.	2:30a.m.
Ar. Cincinnati	7:20a.m.	6:20a.m.
Ar. Columbus	6:45a.m.	7:00p.m.
Ar. Chicago	5:00p.m.	8:00a.m.
Ar. St. Louis	6:32p.m.	8:30a.m.

Close connections made for Seattle, San Francisco and All Western Points.

Pullman sleeping and parlor cars N. and W. Cafe dining cars. Equipment and service standard of excellence. Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains crossed at most picturesque parts.

Time tables, descriptive literature and information free. Correspondence invited.

W. B. BEVILL, Pass. Traf. Mgr.
W. C. SAUNDERS, G. P. A., Roanoke, Va.
C. H. BOSLEY, D. P. A., Richmond, Va.

CLYDE LINE

TO NEW YORK AND GEORGETOWN, S. C.

New York to Wilmington.
Steamship Cherokee, Friday, Feb. 12th.
Steamship Seminole, Friday, Feb. 19th.
Wilmington to Georgetown.
Steamship Cherokee, Monday, Feb. 15th.
Steamship Seminole, Monday, Feb. 22nd.
Wilmington to New York.
Steamship Seminole, Saturday, Feb. 13th
Steamship Cherokee, Saturday, Feb. 20th
Both Steamers Carry Passengers.
Equipped With Wireless.

Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.
C. J. BECKER, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
R. G. SMALLBONES, Commercial Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
General Offices: Pier 36, N. R., New York.

U. S. Court Sale.

Of the Haar Stock of Dry Goods and Fixtures continues until sold. Court appraisers have reduced prices below wholesale cost. (advertisement.)—tf

TUESDAY SEES END OF REVENUE BILL

House Will Pass Measure and Send to Senate

TO VOTE ON SUFFRAGE

Politics Begin to Boil at Capital City —Bickett Announces for Governor and Dillinger for Secretary of State.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 14.—Tuesday of this week will see the final passage of the revenue bill in the House and its transfer to the Senate where it is thought that it will come in for very few changes and also, most probably the final passage of the machinery bill which, however, has not come into the House from the joint finance committee.

Some sort of a State-wide primary bill will also come in during this week, most probably in the Senate where a subcommittee has been working on a substitute for the Weaver-Hobgood and other primary bills introduced. It has really been impossible for the subcommittee to get together on the provising of a substitute and while there is much sentiment that some sort of a primary bill must be passed at this session it is not at all certain that there can be support enough as to the provisions of a specific bill for putting it through the Legislature. The plan believed to give the most promise is to fix a State-wide primary for all State officers and others, except county officers and then provide that the primary machinery shall apply as to county officers where the voters of the county specifically vote for the application of the law.

Child Labor Bill Tuesday.

The Weaver child labor bill is to be a special order in the Senate Tuesday morning, coming up under unfavorable report from committee through favorable minority report. The friends of the bill have not yet decided just what will be the course since they have determined to make their fight especially for State inspection of the mills and abandon the effort to still further advance the age limit of children working in mills to 14 years. A bill has been prepared to this end and it may be introduced independent of the bill now before the Senate as a special order.

Senator Hobgood's equal suffrage bill is set for Thursday when there will be opportunity given for Senator Hobgood and any other advocates to make their speeches with possibly remarks in reply by Senator Johnson of Duplin and others and then the vote, which will, of course, be very overwhelmingly against the bill. There will probably be a roll call vote so that the suffragists may have a record of their exact strength for comparison in future fights they make.

An important special order in the House is that of the Senate bill for uniform examination and certification of public school teachers. It is set for Wednesday at noon and a contest and prolonged discussion at least the equal of that which characterized the passage of the bill in the Senate is certain to result.

Politics Begin to Boil

The recent declaration by Attorney General Bickett of his formal candidacy for Governor to succeed Governor Craig, and that of David P. Dillinger, reading clerk of the House, that he will stand for the nomination as Secretary of State in the Democratic primaries, or however else the party nominations may be made, have multiplied the talk as to State offices and the likelihood of formidable effort to put in new men for these offices that have been served for three or more terms by the same officer. Of course there is a lot of talk that there must be a redistribution of offices, some going so far as to say that the present officials owe it to the party to step aside theis time and not seek the nominations at all. On theother hand there are no small number who are indifferent to this matter of rotation in office and insist that in such cases as the State treasurer and the Secretary of State where the officials have gone about their work with attention and methods that nave perfected the efficiency of these departments of State and the encumbents continue to give their best effort to the furtherance of the interests of the party there is no reason to turn these men out of begin life over again at something else just to put in some one who must withdraw from present avocations, hold office for a brief span and inturn step down and out.

The wide divergance of views goes to show that the nominations will be free for all and that those seeking renominations will be no means be without their followings and they have at least as good a chance as any of the rest to win out in the fight for the party nominations. It is just as certain now as anything human can be that both Col. Cromes, Secretary of State, and B. R. Lacy, treasurer, will stand for the renomination and that Major Graham and the others, including L. M. Shipman, Commissioner of Labor and Printing will also and that these officers will make it lively for those who seek to supercede them in the official family. Dr. J. Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of Public instruction will also certainly stand for renomination and there will scarcely be any one with the hardihood to enter the lists against him.

GERMAN PAPER PRINTS GERARD INTERVIEW

(Continued from Page One.)

hostile ships sighted on starboard bow".

Closed in for Battle

The flagship thereupon signalled a command, which swung the great German cruisers around and closed the umbrella screen of the destroyers. The British ships again had dropped out of sight and did not re-appear until some time later when the pilot of the Moltke called attention to five big ships on the opposite side from those seen before.

"The commander and the pilot" writes Von Gottberg, were still studying through their glasses the five scarcely visible shadows on the gray waves when a big shell struck the water 500 yards away. The enemy had unmasked himself. The ships immediately answered the fire. To bring more guns into action, first the enemy and then the German squadron took a formation, like a flight of steps and steamed along 13 miles apart. The British concentrated their fire on our rearmost ship, the Bluecher, and shortly landed a severe hit which forced the Bluecher to drop back. She soon signalled 'all engines useless'.

"The Bluecher was a mass of flames from forebridge to stern, the pillar of fire above her towering to the sky.

"Forty-five minutes later the quarter deck of the Seydlitz also began to blaze. The Seydlitz, of all the ships which returned, was the only one on which the two hour bombardment inflicted any real injury. The shell which caused the fire on the Seydlitz pierced the foundation of a turret and set off some ammunition.

"The damage to the whole squadron was so slight that the admiral did not need to dock a single ship. They are all at this moment ready to run out against the enemy.

Effect on Enemy

"But let us consider the effect of our artillery on the enemy in the two hours of combat. The second ship in the line was the first to waver under the severe fire of the German guns. It sheered out of line and the third ship closed up, leaving a gap between it and the fourth ship. The lame duck was not seen again, presumably she was the one that sank later. After a little more fighting the two ships in the foremost group of English cruisers dropped astern or turned about. Five shells had struck them causing fires.

"The British battle line was now in confussion and its fighting power was broken. This was the reason why its admiral broke off the fight and decided to limp home. He was nowhere near the German mine fields or submarines, of which the British report speaks. The fact was that the British were finished. Three of her biggest cruisers were out of action.

"As to the sinking of the British cruiser: The human eye may see and the excitement of the battle may cause delusions, but too many eyes saw an English battle cruiser go down and too many lips from various places of observation reported it to admit the possibility of error.

"The second officer of the Moltke reported to his commander that there had been a great explosion on board a hostile ship. Moreover the second officer, kept his commander informed from moment to moment of the effect of the explosion, finally closing with the announcement 'Ship sinks!' The same announcement was made by two other officers and several sailors an airship which had been following the British ship later reported that only four cruisers could be seen making for the British coast.

"One of the most striking details of the fighting comes from a reserve sailor who stood unoccupied on one of the ships while the fight progressed and followed the details of the battle which were telephoned to the gun crews by the commander.

"Finally the relief man, unable to keep back his feelings, produced a violin. Then while the guns roared in the turrets and pillars of water from the British shells sprayed the decks he played the 'Watch On the Rhine' and from all sides the men at their stations joined in the song".

BELGIANS COME TO DIXIE

Another Group of Refugees in Holland Leave for United States.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

Roterdam, Feb. 15.—Another group of Belgian farmers who had taken refuge in Holland when the German troops invaded their country left early this month on their way to the southern states of the United States to take new homes here. The men, who were accompanied by their wives and generally by numreous children, were all selected on account of their ability as cultivators by William H. Manss, of Baltimore, the special representative of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization. On their arrival at their destination it is intended that he Belgian farmers shall settle in small colonies consisting of from ten to a hundred families n any one of the southern states they may select as most suited to them both on account of the climate and of the nature of he land. It has been arranged that they shall be placed in possession of small parcels of land ranging from ten acres in the case of a truck farm to 40 acres in the case of a general farm, and shll be provided with farm animals and implements and a house, for all of which they are to pay out of their profits after the first year of occupation for a period of 20 years.

Care for the welfare of these agricultural immigrants, of whom, the south stands so much in need, is to be taken by the organization under whose auspices they are sent to America. Churches and schools of their own religious faith are to be provided and the organization has agreed to settle them on land near railroad and cities with marketing facilities. The land is to be thoroughly tested by officials of the Agricultural College and each farmer settled has to agree to cultivate the land of his selection for a period of at least five years, the time necessary for him to acquire citizenship.

The scheme of Southern settlement has been taken into consideration also by the authorities and emigration societies of Holland and the latter intend this year to send special delegates to American to investigate so that Dutch farmers who may later emigrate may be given proper advice as to their prospects of success in their proposed new homes.

WILSON MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN ORGANIZE

Plan to Do Things for the City—Directors Elected—Seek Secretary.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wilson, Feb. 14.—Wilson merchants are enthusiastic over their new organization and report 62 members. The association met last night and elected the following board of directors: Calvin Woodard, W. F. Eagles, Elmer Oettinger, S. H. Richardson, J. D. Taylor, R. A. Turlington and T. F. Pettus. A committee is at work looking for a suitable secretary.

Mr. E. Barker, a merchant of this city, was born in Poland, close to the Prussian frontier and is watching the European war developments with considerable interest. Talking of the probable result, he says that the Germans would be hard to conquer and in his opinion one German is equal to 5 Russians. Mr. Barker left Poland when he was 14 years old and says that the German boys are well developed at 15 and are vastly superior to the Russian youth in both physique and intellect.

Preliminary arrangements have been completed by the local committee for the Booster club festival to be held three days next week. The three big days will consist of six events, one each afternoon and night. Dr. H. W. Sears is billed for two lectures, Dr. George P. Bible will be on the platform two days and there are to be concerts, impersonators and magicians. The entertainments are to be held in the graded school auditorium.

Lumber men report a decided revival of business and contracts have been made for the erection of several residences have been let. Work has been begun on a handsome residence to be built for Dr. R. A. Turlington on Whitehead avenue.

NEW ENTERPRISES IN SOUTH

Industrial and Other Developmental Undertakings Reported in Manufacturers' Record, Current Issue.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Baltimore, Feb. 11.—Among the many Southern industrial and other developmental enterprises reported in this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record are the following:

Standard Manufacturing Company, Owensboro, Ky., will manufacture sanitary display fronts for cracker, cake, fruit and fish boxes, etc., company is capitalized with $100,000.

Panhandle Grain and Elevator Company, Amarillo, Texas, was incorporated with $50,000 capital stock to operate grain elevator.

Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga., will build addition to cost $20,000 and install $35,000 worth of machinery, for the production of cotton duck.

Reversing Gas Engine Company, Tulsa, Okla., was incorporated with $250,000 capital stock to manufacture reversible gas engine for oil wells.

Standard Briquet Company, Richmond, Va., was chartered with capital stock of $125,000 to manufacture fuel briquettes.

Invincible Oil Company, Tulsa, Okla., was incorporated with capital stock of $100,000.

Miami Amalgamated Milling Company, Miami, Okla., was incorporated with capital stock of $50,000 to establish feed and flour mill, etc.

Barker Vacuum Conveyor Company, Jacksonville, Fla., was incorporated with capital stock of $50,000 to manufacture vacuum conveyors.

Levering Manufacturing Company, Wilmington, N. C., was incorporated with capital stock of $50,000 to manufacture handles, etc.

Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., will extend about $60,000 for improvements to mill No. 1 in East Macon.

Diamond Coal Company, Birmingham, Ala., organized to develop 800 to 1,000 acres of coal land near Cordova, Ala., will install electrical equipment for production of 200 to 250 tons daily.

Windlass Wagon Brake Company, Greensboro, N. C., organized and will established plant to manufacture 200 wagon brakes daily.

Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., will build addition to cloth room, 74 by 50 feet, two stories.

Harbison Lumber Company, De Funiak Springs, Fla., will build lumber manufacturing plant of 75,000 feet daily capacity, built tram railway, etc.

Standard Oil Company let contract to erect machine shop and mechanics' quarters at Canton yards, Baltimore, Md., cost about $60,000.

Flannagan-Zeller Brick and Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, Mo., was incorporated with $30,000 capital stock to manufacture bricks.

Oil Producers Company, Tulsa, Okla., was incorporated with $1,000,000 capital stock to construct pipe line and refinery.

Moist Lumber Company, Springfield, Mo., was incorporated with $25,000 capital stock.

Vogel Products Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo., was incorporated with capital stock of $25,000 to manufacture electrical devices, etc.

Kellerstrass Distilling Company, St. Louis, Mo., was incorporated with capital stock of $35,000 to establish distillery.

Luthy Electric Manufacturing Company, San Antonio, Texas, was incorporated with capital stock of $350,000.

Lynn Coal and Coke Company, McCarr, Ky., organized to develop 800 acres of coal land; will install electrical machinery for a production of 700 tons daily.

Franklin Mica and Realty Company, Franklin, N. C., was incorporated with capital stock of $150,000 to develop mica deposits, etc.

SECURE THE ASSISTANCE OF AMERICAN SOCIETIES

French Wounded Emergency Fund is Backed by Prominent Women.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

London, Feb 14.—Through the cooperation in New York of Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin and many other philanthropic American women, the French Wounded Emergency Fund has enlisted the aid of a number of societies in the United States which have sent large quantities of drugs and surgical supplies to the improvised hospitals of Normandy and Brittany, which are caring for nearly half a million sick and wounded soldiers, French, Belgians and Germans.

Four moter cars have been placed at the disposition of the French Wounded Emergency Fund, which now has three volunteer agents traveling constantly from hospital to hospital, delivering ether and other drugs, and keeping the London headquarters advised as to the immediate needs of particular hospitals.

Mrs. Patridge Klotz, formerly of Philadelphia; Miss Daisy Polf, of San Francisco, and Mrs. Harry Floyd, the originator of the fund, are constantly in the field. The movement has grown so rapidly that an office has been established at 34 Loundes Square, London, and agents have been placed at Havre, Boulogne, Southampton and St. Male to expedite shipments made daily from the London headquarters.

On her return from the continent Mrs. Floyd told of many points where the nurses and doctors are without the means of making their patients comfortable. One hospital of two hundred beds, all filled, had but one pair of blankets. Another with 200 patients had but 16 nurses. Ether, tatanus serum and surgical instruments of many sorts were lacking in others.

"I was in one hospital, the name of which I would rather not make known, where the two hundred beds were about equally divided between Belgians and French," said Mrs. Floyd. "When the Belgians came to the hospital their clothing was so soiled and worn that it had to be destroyed. There were no nightshirts, pajamas, nor dressing gowns in the entire hospital. Most of the French patients were convalescent. Fortunately their uniforms were in presentative condition and they were able to attend the mass which a priest read in one of the wards. But the poor Belgians could not go. They had to stay in bed all the time and wrapped sheets about themselves when it became necessary for the orderlies to make their beds.

"Then went on forseveraldays. Finally the French soldiers decided they would give the convalescent Belgians an opportunity to go to church. They loaned their uniforms to the Belgians and went to bed while their brothers-in-arms attended the service."

Eleven nurses are being sustained in French hospitals by the fund and more will be sent as soon as funds are available to maintain them. Mrs. Ben Lathrop, who is among the American women who have given much time to relieving the French wounded, is in charge of the shipments from London and is at present in France perfecting the motor system to make sure supplies will be delivered with the greatest possibl speed.

The marchioness of Linlithgow is president of the fund. Viscountess Bryce, wife of the former English ambassador of the United States; Lady Waterlow, formerly Miss Margaret Hamilton of California; Lady Ritchie, daughter of William Makepiece Thackeray, and Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover, wife of the president of the Commission for the Relief of Belgians, are among the numerous vice presidents.

THE NETHERLANDS ARMY IN BEST OF CONDITION

After Six Month' Training to Protect Neutrality of Little Country.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Amsterdam, Feb. 14. — The armed forces of the Netherlands have never been in such excellent condition as at present, after six months training for defense of Dutch neutrality against infraction at any point. Besides, the fronting guards and the troops forming the garrisons of the fortresses, which serve as supports to the systematic and extensive inundation scheme, there is a field army of five divisions or about 100,000 men scattered in strategic positionsgic positions all over the country, ready to concentrate at any point within a few hours. For obvious reasons the positions are kept districts have been laced under martial law in order to make difficult the prying of strangers into the details of the military organization.

The troops are kept constantly at exercise and their organization, which is carried out to a great extent, according to German ideas, is as near perfect as possible.

From sunrise to sundown daily cavalry, infantry, artillery and engineers, as well as the various military services, maneuver on the broad flat plains, generally over reclaimed land near the seashore.

One of the adjuncts of the Dutch army which strikes the attention of the foreign observer, is composed of sections of machine guns drawn by mastiffs. The dogs display extraordinary intelligence in their work.

When the order is given they at once march off under the leadership of the men in charge of the guns toward the position to be taken up. Generally this is on rising ground and they negotiate the ascent with ease. On reaching near to the top the order is given to halt and the dogs at once lied down until they are released from their harness, after which they proceed to a spot some yards in the rear and lie down with their heads between their paws until the gun is to be moved again, when they, at a word from the man in charge, run to the front of the gun and wait to be attacked. It would go hard with any stranger attempting to touch the gun, for the animals have been trained to spring at any intruders' throat.

The field artillery of the Dutch army appear to be excellent gunners and work like veterans at their pieces, all of which are from Krupp's works.

Business Locals

Advertisements inserted under this head, One Cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words more than 25. One Cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE, the amount being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge a Western Union Messenger to any address in the city, for advertisements in this department, upon request by 'phone to No. 51. Messengers will also call for Telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for collecting the telegrams, or advertisements for the Star, but a small charge for strictly Messenger Service. Telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams and bills will be rendered to suit the sender, daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call "Western Union," but for advertisements always call the Star office. No. 51. Locals cannot be taken over the telephone — but upon request messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them.

250,000 SHINGLES. WE ARE OFFERING at special prices. Our $5.25 No. 1 Prime Cypress will make you sit up and take notice. Roger Moore's Sons & Co. fe14-3t

BRICK! BRICK! BRICK! — DO NOT send out of town for them. We can furnish at less prices and give you the best quality. Roger Moore's Sons & Co. fe14-3t

SHINGLES! SHINGLES! — JUST REceived, car 5x18 No. 1 Prime Cypress Shingles. Best bargain ever offered here in Shingles. Price $5.25 per thousand, delivered anywhere in the city. Also large stock juniper shingles and laths. Roger Moore's Sons & Co. fe14-3t

CARLOAD RUBA ROOFING JUST ARrived. We are in a position to make attractive prices. Roger Moore's Sons & Co. fe14-3t

MILLION BRICK FOR SALE — QUALity and prices right. See us before placing your orders. Roger Moore's Sons & Co. fe14-3t

RECEIVER'S SALE—SOUTHERN ADjustment Co., Inc., Sealed bids will be received until 12 M., Monday, February 15th, 1915, upon the entire assets and effects of the Southern Adjustment Company, Inc., including office fixtures, tariffs, etc., or upon any part of the said assets. For schedule of property see inventory filed in Superior Court clerk's office. For further information apply to receiver, Murchison National Bank Building. Right to reject any and all bids reserved. Certified check of $25.00 is required to be filed with each bid. J. Felton Head, Receiver. fe 13-3t

FOR SALE — STRONG, HEALTHY, well rooted Cape Jasmine sets, prepaid, 25c. each; $2.00 per dozen. Wallace Drug Co., Wallace, N. C. fe14-4t*

OUR WAR FOOTING IS AS LARGE AS our peace footing—because we advertise. Multigraph letters do it for us. They'll do it for you. Quality guaranteed. Harriss Typewriting & Advertising Co. ja22m,w,f-tf

DIRECT MAIL ADVERTISING GETS results. Select your prospects and solicit them direct with Multigraph letters. You get rfom 25 to 1,000 per cent returns from Multigraphing—"and that's our business." Harriss Typewriting & Advertising Co. ja 23-mo-thu-sa-tf

A COTTAGE HOME FOR SALE — NO. 12 North Eighth street. Splendid central location. Particularly well built and desirable. We will make easy terms and a low price. Ask for particulars. J. G. Wright & Son, 124 Princess street. fe14-2t

ASK YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT about Winoca Terrace. Development is in this section. Buy now, while the price is low and terms easy. Another house was started last week, many more will follow. The Market street road, the High School, the work on Red Cross street, all adds to the value of this section. Winoca is the ideal home-site, with all city advantages. Ask your real estate agent friend about it. fe14-2t

HAND BAGS, SPECIAL SALE WEDday, February 17th; $1 bags for 59c. Mrs. C. W. Leighton, 128 Princess street. fe14-2t

WANTED—TO RENT, BY A GENTLEman, furnished room, private bath preferred. Convenient to Third and Market streets. Address Box 131, City. fe14-2t*

WANTED — POSITION BY YOUNG man, experienced in book-keeping, stenography and general office work. Satisfactory references furnished. P. O. Box 542, City. fe14-2t*

THERE ARE TWO APARTMENTS IN the splendid Carolina Apartment house not rented. One has kitchen and four rooms, other is bachelor apartment of two rooms. Rent low, and includes heat, artesian water, elevators, etc. For full information, see J. G. Wright & Son, 124 Princess st. fe14-3t

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WANTED — BURNED OUT MOTORS, generators and transformers to repair. Charlotte Electric Repair Co., Charlotte, N. C. fe10-10t

BOYS' BRIGADE LYCEUM COURSE— The Beulah Buck Ladies' Quartette, Feb. 18. Reserved seats at Munson & Co.'s, Feb. 17 and 18. fe9-10t

WANTED — COUNTRY BOY, 14 OR 15 years old, to work in grocery store. Apply in own handwriting, state experience if any. Address JJJ, care Star. fe9-1t*

IF IT IS SUIT CASES AND TRUNKS, see Uncle Charles, before you buy. No. 6 South Front street, or 'phone 642. ja5-tf

WORLD ALMANAC NOW ON SALE, 30 cents, at Gordon Bros., 17 Princess street; 'Phone 745. We deliver anything we sell. ja26-tf

FOR RENT — NICE FURNISHED front room. Right downtown. Modern conveniences. Phone 773, or call at 216 North Second street. ja17-tf

AUTO. TIRE REPAIR CO. — VULCANizing plant. All work guaranteed. Retreading a specialty. If you are looking for the right price, see us. 213 North Second street. de6-tf

FOR PLUMBING, METAL WORK, HOT air and steam heating. See Capps-Griffith Plumbing Co. Ladies and gentlemen come to see our show room, 109 North Second street. no 25-tf

Crane's Linen Lawn

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We have also a fine line Correspondence Cards and Highland Linen Box Paper, Mourning Cards and Paper, Paper by the POUND, with Envelopes to Match. Engraving Wedding Stationery and Calling Cards a Specialty.

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Some Little Storage Space Left.

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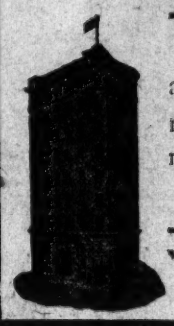

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To call at 212 Murchison Bank Building and be shown the last vacant space on the Southern side of the building for rent on second floor. Every possible convenience for the modern practitioner desiring location adjacent to the city's most successful Doctors of Medicine and Dentistry. This is an opportunity which will not last long, nor occur again in years. Other desirable locations for every business, with rents as low as $12.00 monthly. Call on Renting Agent, Room 212, Murchison Bank Building.

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